THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,304—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th April	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

MESSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
Merton Hall	4337	not fixed.	...
City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
Trafford Hall	6321	" 30	...
City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
City of York	7705	.....	July 15
City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
City of York	7795	.....	Nov. 2
City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
City of London	9000	.....	" 24
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	10th April	11 a.m.*	VMPD & C M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	13th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	14th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.

* Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Urlana," 5253 tons, on Tuesday, the 11th April, calling at Karachi, Dubai, Linga, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3353 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lama, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON.

S. S. "Nerbudda", 3025 tons, sailing on or about 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA [Direct].

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3305	M. Dabcevich	15th April 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4831	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5930	B. Dannecker	26th April.
Austria	7588	J. Saicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6048	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 45 *
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 855 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.
CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—
TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur & Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3¼" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same case and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens	...	...	Rs. 120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens	...	...	" 160

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND
150°
KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
EASTER EGGS.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

HOT CROSS BUNS
FOR
GOOD FRIDAY.
Please register your orders early
AT
PEARSE & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1037. Established 1872.

EASTER
HOT CROSS BUNS,
at 1, 2 & 4 Annas each.
A LARGE QUANTITY
will also be ready for immediate supply.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, card guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liquours from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th, 15th and 17th instant, these days being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April, 1911.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th April, a DOWN FAST TRAIN for 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers, will leave Grant Road, at 22·50 for Surat, stopping at important Stations and arriving at Surat at 5·0 on GOOD FRIDAY, the 14th April. Similarly, on Monday, the 17th April, an Up Fast Train for 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers will leave Surat, at 14·45, and arrive at Colaba at 21·15.

The Down Excursion Train from Colaba will run on Good Friday, the 14th instead of on Saturday the 15th April, and the Up Excursion Train from Surat will run on Tuesday, the 18th instead of on Monday the 17th April, 1911.

Full particulars may be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANEON,
General Traffic Manager.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Castor Oil" for the supply of 770 tons of PURE CASTOR OIL, (the first Consignment to be not less than 100 tons and the remainder in 11 monthly Consignments of 60 tons each, for a period of 12 months commencing from the 15th June 1911), are invited to reach the Office of the Manager, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 25th April 1911, at which place, time and date, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

2. Form of tender showing the specification of oil required and other conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of tender, must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt shall be attached to the form of tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form, or received without the receipt of earnest money or with foreign Circle Notes will not be considered.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 30th March 1911.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

DAVID GRAY, late of Neemuch, a Driver on R. M. Railway, European.

GEORGE MURRAY ROLLAND, V.C., late of Nagpur, a Major in the 101st Grenadiers and Adjutant, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, European.

JEREMIAH JOSEPH, late of Bombay, a merchant, Jew.

JOHN WILLIAM RICE, late of Bombay, European.

Dr. FRANCIS FORBES LANYON PENNO, late of Bombay, European.

FELICIE AUGUSTINE PIA, Nee THOMAS, late of 20 rue de Longchamps Paris, European.

Mrs. LOUISA CATHERINE VERNON, late of Clontarf, in the County of Dublin, European.

PERCIVAL ST. GEORGE MANSERGH, late of Qadia, a Lieutenant in the 124th (D. C. O.) Baluchistan Infantry, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed to all claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 23rd day of March, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 824 of 1909.

AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES ..... Plaintiff
vs.
JOHN ALBERT VALLE and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the premises, at Dadar, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, 1911, at the hour of the past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension land, tax land or ground or cart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or cart is know as "Kamrao" and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4310 and 4320 (2), and Street Nos. 679 and 680 A, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 366, 407, 145, New Nos 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey Nos. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A/1449 and containing by admeasurement (6,036) six thousand and sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows:—That as to say, on the north and west by a public passage, on the east by the property of Manual Francis Valles, and on the south by the property of David Murzello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, dated this 23rd day of September 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Subscription list is now open and will be closed on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1911.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Guzerat Railways Company, Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1882.

Under sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

To be constructed and worked under the new terms for Branch Lines which have recently been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The following concessions are offered:—

1. The free use of land in British Territory.
2. The construction, working and maintenance of the lines by the Company itself.
3. The grant of a rebate, if required by the Government of India, up to the whole of the Main Line's nett earnings on interchanged traffic, to make up interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the approved Capital expenditure. Profits above 5 per cent. to be shared with the Government of India.
4. Permission to pay out of Capital interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during construction of the lines.
5. A Lease for 30 years, subject to conditions detailed hereafter.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY E. E. PROCTER, Kt. (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.,) Bombay.
Rao Bahadur HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, A. M, I. C. E., Ahmedabad.
Rao Bahadur HARGOVINDAS DWARKADAS KANTAWALLA, Dewan, Lunawada State.
KILABHAI DULABHRAM, Esq., Baroda.
CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS MEHTA, Esq., Bombay.
Rao Saheb MAGONLAL JAICHAND VAKIL, Kapadvanj.
T. W. BIRKETT, Esq., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Bombay.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co., BOMBAY.

AGENTS.

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., BOMBAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

HOME STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL—Rs. 50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each of which it is proposed to issue now Rs. 20,00,000. Of this Rs. 14,50,000 have already been applied for and will be allotted in full and the balance of Rs. 5,50,000 is now offered for public subscription.

1. The Company is formed to provide funds for the construction and equipment of Railways on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge in Guzerat and adjoining districts:—
   (a) A line from NADIAD (on the B. B. & C. I. Main Line to Ahmedabad) to KAPADVANJ, a distance of about 28 miles.
   (b) A line from GODHRA (on the Godhra-Rutlam section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway) to LUNAWADA, a distance of about 26 miles.
   (c) Such extensions of the above lines as the Government of India may later on approve of and sanction.
   (d) Such other Branch and Feeder lines as the Government of India may eventually agree should be made by the Company.

2. A concession has been granted by the Government of India to the Promoters for the construction of the NADIAD-KAPADVANJ and GODHRA-LUNAWADA lines and it is proposed to start work on the former immediately, to be followed by the latter directly detailed plans and estimates now in preparation and nearing completion are ready and have been passed by Government.

3. The present issue of Capital is sufficient to cover the cost of these two sections. Any further issue above Rs. 20,00,000 up to the present nominal Capital will first be offered to shareholders at par.

4. The lines will be constructed, worked and maintained by the Company. It is anticipated that this arrangement will effect a saving in the cost of construction and that the Company will be able to work and maintain the lines for the percentage of the gross earnings indicated below. It is, moreover, felt that the earning capacity of the lines benefit from the undivided attention of the Company's own staff.

5. The public will notice with satisfaction the favourable terms granted by the Government of India in regard to rebate which should certainly ensure a return of not less than 5 per cent. to shareholders after the lines are opened for traffic.

6. Nearly the whole of the country through which the lines will pass is cultivated. It is also well populated and a considerable income is therefore anticipated from coaching traffic.

7. The estimates which have been prepared, and passed by the Railway Board, for the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line show that the probable cost including Rolling Stock will be Rs. 9,32,047 or Rs. 33,311 per mile, which, however, does not include Promoters' commission or interest out of Capital during construction. The traffic anticipated on first opening is sufficient to give a return of 6 per cent. on a Capital expenditure of 10 lakhs calculating working expenses on the basis of 50 per cent of the gross earnings.

As above stated, detailed estimates are not yet ready for the Godhra-Lunawada line, but it is anticipated that including Promoters' commission and interest out of Capital during construction the line will cost Rs. 10,00,000 and that the traffic offering will give a return of about 4 per cent. on first opening, calculating working expenses as above.

8. The two sections are therefore anticipated to be constructed for a total cost of about Rs. 20,00,000 and the traffic now offering should return 5 per cent. on first opening with working expenses at the percentage mentioned. Apart from the provision of a rebate to make up a dividend of 5 per cent. should the earnings be insufficient to do so, it must be remembered that the country through which the lines will pass has suffered from lack of Railway communication and it is only reasonable to expect a considerable development of the districts and consequently an increase in traffic when the lines are opened. This has proved to be the case with other Feeder Railways as the following table will show:—

Railway.	First year after that in which the line was open for traffic throughout.	Dividend.	No. of passengers carried during first year after opening.	No. of passengers carried in 1910.	Increase.	Tons of merchandize carried during first year after opening.	Tons of merchandize carried in 1910.	Increase.	Dividend 1910.
Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	1893	4 o/o	2,53,416	7,51,561	198 o/o	31,644	71,348	125 o/o	7 o/o
Tapti-Valley Railway ...	1901	2½ o/o	4,19,358	10,58,981	153 o/o	75,525	2,15,559	185 o/o	4½ o/o
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	1904	4 o/o	2,82,064	5,86,148	108 o/o	31,242*	20,694	—34 o/o	5½ o/o
Amritsar-Patti Railway.	1907	5 o/o	8,11,229	10,53,502	30 o/o	22,130	31,466	42 o/o	6 o/o

* This included 19,000 Tons of Firewood, an abnormally large quantity due to drought.

9. The Government of India retain the right to purchase the lines at the expiry of 30 years from the date on which they are opened for traffic or at subsequent intervals of 10 years subject to the condition that at least one year's previous notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable on purchase is 25 times the average nett annual earnings (excluding payments on account of rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and a minimum of 100 per cent. of the Capital expenditure on the line at time of purchase.

The Government of India also reserve an option to purchase the lines at a year's notice in the following special cases:—

(a) When the Government of India consider it desirable that the gauge should be altered.
(b) When it is desired to convert the lines into lines of through communication.
(c) When the Government of India desire that the lines should be extended and the Company is unable or unwilling to supply the necessary Capital for such extension.

In the event of the lines being purchased under this clause, the price payable is 25 times the average nett earnings (excluding payments on account of rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent. of the Capital expenditure on the line, whichever may be the greater.

10. The Government of India have agreed to allow the Company in respect of and at the end of each calendar year, by way of rebate, such a sum, not exceeding in any year the nett earnings (exclusive of earnings derived from the carriage of revenue stores) from traffic interchanged between the Main Line and the Branch Lines as shall, together with the nett earnings of the Branch Lines make up an amount equal to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged to the Capital account of the Company. This undertaking is subject to the proviso that, when the nett earnings of the Company, without the assistance of a rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. the surplus shall be divided equally between the Government of India and the Branch Company. The payment of rebate will commence at the close of the period during which interest is payable from Capital. Payments on account will, subject to subsequent adjustment, be permissible at the end of each half year. The amount to be spent each year on working expenses is subject to the approval and sanction of the Government of India. For the purpose of calculating the rebate, the nett earnings of the Main Line from traffic interchanged with the Branches will be assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the Main Line from such traffic as the nett earnings of the whole Main Line system, including the Branches, bear to the gross earnings of the whole system.

11. Subject to the law for the time being in force, payment out of Capital is sanctioned during a period which may extend to the close of the half year after that in which the Railways shall have been opened throughout for public traffic, of such sums as, with the interim nett earnings, shall be required to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

12. The Letter No. 2 R. P. dated 12th January 1911 from the Railway Board granting the concession and detailing the terms may be inspected at the office of the Company.

13. An Indenture will be entered into between the Secretary of State for India in Council and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the promoters of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the above Letter and which will be accepted by the Company.

14. An Indenture will also be entered into between the Government of India of the one part and the Guzerat Railways Company, Limited, of the other part, in accordance with the terms of the above Letter.

15. The Government of India accept no responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the proposed Railways or their probable profits after completion.

16. The following Agreements have been entered into:—
   (a) An Agreement dated 30th March 1911 and made between Lowther Robert Windham Forrest, Henry Edward Edleston Procter, Thomas William Birkett, and Walter Henry Ogston, partners in the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company of the one part and the Company of the other part which Agreement provides for the acquisition by the Company of the concession conferred upon Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, by the Letter No. 2 R. P. referred to in Clause 12 hereof and for Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company and the Company respectively entering into the Indentures referred to in Clauses 13 and 14 hereof.
   (b) An Agreement dated 30th March 1911 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company of the other part which Agreement provides for Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company being and acting as the Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms therein set forth.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,—(Contd.)

17. Rs. 25 per share will have to be paid on allotment and the balance in two or more calls spread over 2 years. The first call will not be made until the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the first allotment of shares in the Company and there will be an interval of not less than two to three months between each subsequent call.

18. The Memorandum and Articles of Association and prints of the Agreements referred to in Clause 16 hereof may be seen at the office of the Agents.

19. Any person applying for any share in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the Letter from the Railway Board referred to in Clause 12 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association referred to in Clause 18 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.

20. Copies of the Prospectus with Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned. Applications will also be received if made in the form as printed below.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Home Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Dated, 30th March 1911.

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS CO., LTD.

TO 191

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your Prospectus dated 30th March 1911, please Register my name for..... shares in THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, and I agree to accept any less number that may be allotted to me and to pay Rs. 25 per share on allotment.

Yours truly,

Name.....
Occupation .....
Full Address .....

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
COOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp,)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, 9-15 P. M.

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

DR. STANLEY REED

WILL LECTURE ON

"THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY."

ADMISSION FREE.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT

(UNDER I. P. A. RULES)

FOR THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP

To Commence on FRIDAY, 28th April, 1911.

1. Open to teams in the Bombay and Madras Presidency.
2. Fourteen Ponies per team.
3. Five Chukkers of 7 1-2 minutes each.
4. Entrance Rs. 40 per team.
5. Entries close on 20th April, 1911.

For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary who will receive entries.

G. LUCAS, CAPTAIN,
Hony. Secretary,
Mahableshwar Polo Tournament.
STAFF QUARTERS,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

We shall Present
THE WORLD'S GREATEST FILM
"THE FALL OF TROY"
FOUNDED ON POPE'S HOMER'S ILLIAD.

2,050 FEET LONG.
1,000 ARTISTES.

THIS FILM MARKS A NEW ERA IN PICTUREDOM.

Packed houses all over England and the Continent. Those who were privileged to see the trial of this picture on Thursday night were unanimous in their expressions.

"A MARVELLOUS PICTURE."

THE OLD GREEK WORLD COPIED WITH AN ABSOLUTE FIDELITY.
ANCIENT GREEK TEMPLES
OLD CITY WALLS,
TRAIN SOLDIERS.
CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDENS
Make this Picture
unique in the history of Bombay.

ALSO
"FOOLSHEAD"
in another scream
AND
A Programme of Popular Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS—Daily 8 to 9 A. M.
EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8
Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.
NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only
9-30 to 11-30 with the Band.

MONDAY, 17th April } BANK HOLIDAY. MORNING SESSIONS. 9 to 11 with Band.

TUESDAY, 18th Do.—FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S., and M.B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.S.M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates) Rs. 30 and 25 (non-Matriculates). Apply to the DEAN, 191, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including occasional illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3.
For Readers—Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

DRESS-MAKING.—A CERTIFICATED TEACHER—Anglo-Parisian School, 92 Great Portland Street, wishes to give LESSONS in Dressmaking for Ladies only. For terms apply box No. 2682 care of this Paper.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, AN OVERSEER, who has experience of preparing tracks and stone ballasting for laying Railway lines. Applicants must state terms and experience and submit copies of testimonials. Apply to A. B. C., c/o this Paper.

THE TRAVELLING WATCH.—It is fitted inside a leather case and is more convenient than a Carriage Clock, as it takes up no more room than a cigar-case. Catalogues sent free on application.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Watchmakers, Bombay.

ACTIVITY IN SAVING TYRES.—Give 40 to 50 per cent extra life to MOTOR CAR TYRES by the use of "The Universal Tyre Savers." Stocked by The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Bombay.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNER'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices to make room for other machineries. Apply to the Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables at Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Second-Hand Serviceable and Unserviceable Medical Stores, at the Medical Stores Depot, Belassis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1911, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Depot premises, Belassis Road, Byculla.

A quantity of second-hand serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments, appliances, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1911.

BLANKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East, undertake the Sale of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., fancy articles, such as dolls, toys, game, plated ware, handbags, photo-frames and albums, cash-boxes, jewel-boxes, bird cages, bronze figures, fans, baba obsire and perambulators, leather fans, writing cases, rocking horse, baba hand motors, picture frames, vases, new style graphophones with English and Hindustani records, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate between the De Lisle Road and the Haines Road (Byculla.)

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Jamsibhai Mahomed and Cassumbhai Mahomed, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya, in pursuance of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of February, 1910, and made between the said Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya of the one part and the said Cassumbhai Mahomed of the other part, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground with the messuage or tenements and two chawls or range of buildings, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being between the De Lisle Road and the Haines Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,185 square yards, including the passage, or more or less according to previous title-deeds, but 1,070 square yards, according to the Collector's Records, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 264, 265, New No. 13790, Old Survey Nos. 2-383, and New Survey No. 2-3457, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7191 and 7192, and Street Nos. 7-1 and 2, and bounded on or towards the east by the chawl of Vithaldas Khatsey, on or towards the west by the chawl of Multani Vithaldas Jetha, on or towards the north by a Cross Lane, between De Lisle and Haines Roads, and on or towards the south by the property, belonging to the estate of Late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Baronet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Madowjee, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almira, writing, dressing, and washband tables, phonographs, iron safes, pianos by Kaps, folding harmonium by Mason and Hamlin.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. John William Rice, household furniture, such as chest of drawers, easy chairs, dumb-waiter iron bedstead with mattress, wearing apparel, aluminium pots, spoons, forks, knives, crockery and glassware, pictures, books, etc.

AT 3 P. M.(S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 " shigram.

The property of a Gentlemen received from upcountry—

1 handsome chestnut gelding stud bred "Akbar".

The property of an English Gentleman—

1 Two-seated with spare 3rd seat 9 H. P. Motor Car, in good running condition (the car may be seen at Belsize Motor Agency, Rampart Row, Fort, upto date of sale.)

The property of a Gentleman leaving India—

One 20-24 H. P. 4 cylinder Itaiino Fiorentia car fitted with a magnificent 6 seated Landaulette Body complete with canopy over driver's seat with luggage rail, one electric light, speaking tube, side lamps, etc., very little used and in splendid condition.

An exceptional opportunity for securing a bargain.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to lovers of Art. Grand Auction sale of a valuable collection of Japanese and Chinese Fine Art ware just newly imported from China and Japan.

On TUESDAY the 11th April, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from S. Donnenberg, Esq., of Calcutta, sell by public auction on the ground floor of the Watson's Hotel on Esplanade Road, Fort, a very valuable collection of Japanese and Chinese Fine art ware just newly imported from China and Japan, comprising valuable inlaid cabinets and screens, embroidered screens, fine Makuzu and Satsuma vases, valuable bronze figures and vases, ivory carvings, silver articles, embroideries, silk kimonos etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English wooden wheels victoria by Scott and Co., in perfect order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle coupe wheels brougham, nearly new, in very good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 gray pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 day Arab quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong light steel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with grey Arab horse and a set of new harness.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Wamanrao Nana Moroba—
1 Vis-a-vis.

On THURSDAY, the 4th May, 1911, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government, Dockyard compound, and next to the Sailors' Home, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, artistic made cabinets, parian, Dresden and terracotta figures, fancy ornaments, Satsuma and old China vases, blackwood carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet tone cottage piano, Jost punkha motor, iron, safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, dressing, and wash hand tables, almyrahas, chest of drawers, engravings and oil paintings, copper utensils garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of H. Johnston, Esq., R. I. M. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES,

situate at Ganeshwady, known as the Family House of the Late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji and a Chawl adjacent to it.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 338 of 1903.

Jivavahoo, widow .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Sakarvahoo, widow, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 23rd day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in one lot, the undermentioned immovable properties comprising of the family house of the late Mr. Lakmidas Khimji, at Ganeshwady, and the chawl adjacent to it on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 863 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 130, 174, Collector's New Nos. 1068, 1057, 1470, New Survey No. 1590, together with the messuages, tenements dwelling houses or building standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 1534 and 1535, Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, situate lying and being on the south side of the public road, known as the first Ganeshwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, on or towards the south by the partly by a public passage and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the Borah Masjid, on or towards the east partly by the property of Salibhai Lukmanji, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the New Piece Goods Market, Company, Ld., and partly by the property of Jairam Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application can be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No.11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1008 of 1910.

Madan Gopinath.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Gopinath Balwant.....Defendant.

Under intructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 8th day of December, 1910. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the side of Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3637 3638 and 3639, and New Nos. 10365, 10366, and 10367, Old Survey Nos. 3212, 3213 and 3214, and New Survey Nos. 5905, 5906 and 5907, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 1216, 1217, and 1218, and Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Sambhoo, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Settiba, on or towards the north by the swaeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 23, Cowan Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 818, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises in one lot on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times. viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,520 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Callianda Kirparam, being lot No. II; on the south partly by the property of Moolji Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716, A A Old Survey No. 21, —— New Survey Nos. 7189, 22, 24, 7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No, 3233, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,877 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cullianda Kirparam, being lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, OldSurvey A A No. 21 — and —New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240, 22 24

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O S N Company's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain E P Martin, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from London March 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O S N Company's steamer Banca, 3,194 tons, Captain A Collyer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Calcutta March 28, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Hatumat, 2,284 tons, Captain J Peters, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Calcutta March 27, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3,610 tons, Captain H Nomura, sailed on Friday for Kobe etc., with a general and 2 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, 3,064 tons, Captain F Mukepeace, sailed on Friday for Tuticorin with a general cargo and the deck passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth... ..Capt J D Dick R N . Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, O S 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx..... ..Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
S I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
S I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 7.

Alexandra.....2483 Reid..... .....
Budrie.....618 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Blakemoor...2498 Knott .....W & A Graham & Co
Banca.....3791 Collyer .....P & O S N Co
Caledonien ...2540 McIver .....M Maritimes & Co
Countess Warwick ...2568 Prentices...W & A G & Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Delta.....4786 Martin .....P & O S N Co
Gaalar ... .2743 Schioder.....Volkart Bros
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Glenmoor .....1983 Rodgers ...W & A Graham & Co
Greamore .....2326 Hunter..... .....
Hatumat.....2541 Peters.....
Ivydeen.....2217 Binks..... .....T Morrison
Nurbedda ... .1960 Kliner .....M M & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2665 Born .....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin .....P & O C Co
Tiana.....3384 Carey.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F....M M & Co
Warcouga...1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3566	Morrison...	Liverpool...	11-4	K Nixon & Co
B Shah Ameer	1921	Cusack...	...Cocanada ...	12-4	Bo & H S N Co
C&B Armenia	3386	Rohale...	13-4...	...	...Karachi W & A Graham & Co
D & E O. lobaria	3161	Kennedy...	NF N F M	M & Co	
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis...	...Jedda ...	11-4	B & P S N & Co
H Fenay Lodge	2075	Eoglioh...	...Antwerp...	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Haig Hall	3068	Owen...	15-4...	Dunkirk	W & A Graham & Co
O Bodlewell	2209	Smiles...	...Antwerp...	1...7-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q Cecil...	2210	Lovik...	Port Said...	10-4...	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenmoor	1988	Rodgers...	Maryport...	17-4	W & A Graham & Co
2 Circasia	4326	Osborne ...	Liverpool...	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri...	2718	Figari Hongkong	16-4	Rubattino Line	
4 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini ...	Genoa...	15-4	Rubattino Line
5 Hindustan	2319	Marshall ...	Venice...	11-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Pampton	2798	Topp...	Rotterdam...	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
7 Praga	2386	Dabcevich...	Trieste...	16-4	A L S N Co
16 Dunster ...	2869	Dunning ...	Antwerp...	8-4	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Indravati..... 513 Fakeera ..... Karachi .....8-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Kavari ..... 551 Ahmed .....Bhagar .....8-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati .....524 Samsoodin.....Mangalore .....7-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati ...473 Ebrahim...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

M W V D

Bulimba .....1607 Butler...N F...N F...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Delta	Martin	London Mar 7
	Banca	Collyr	Calcutta Mar 28
	Hatumat	Peters	Calcutta Mar 27

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Tosa Maru	Nomura	Kobe etc
	Clan Macalister ...	Makepeace ...	Tuticorin

Steamer Urlana, began to load yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
3	Ocean Monarch	Liverpool
3	Maharaja	Rangoon
4	Gwalior	Negapatam
5	Tara	Straits
5	Hellas	Bangkok
5	Falamouth	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga left Suez on the evening of the 5th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day, via Tanga.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 7.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—204 bales hemp J N Kapadia & Co; 1000 cwt castorseed, Balli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Glenmoor s—995 cwts mowrasee, W Blythe & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 7th April.

151. Carter Cup Competition.—The Carter Cup Competition will be fired at the B V R Rifle Range on Sunday next 9th instant.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

The 12 a side Inter Company Competition will be held at the same time and place.

Any sights may be used for these competitions.

One score to count for both competitions.

Match I I and the 800 yards of Match VII will be fired on this date if possible.

Dress.—Flain Clothes.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-25 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

A woman wearing a "harem" skirt was followed along the chief boroughfare of Dunbee by a large crowd. The Police attracted by the disturbance, recognised in the woman a wanted person and she was arrested and taken to the police office amidst the jeers of th crowd.

Icilma
FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM
Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.
Of leading Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALINGTON—March 16, at the Old Manor House, Hythe, Kent, the wife of Capt C A M Alington, the East Lancashire Regt, of a son.

CHURCH—March 17, at Collingwood Place, Camberley, the wife of Capt William D Church, Royal Navy, of a son.

HILL—At Combe Grove, Bath, the wife of Capt Walter P H Hill, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

KERR—March 16, at Rankeillour, Springfield, Fife, the wife of Capt James Kerr, of a daughter.

LOCK—March 15, at the Auberge de France, Malta the wife of Capt R F Lock, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUZAUD-STEVENS—March 15, at St Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, G J Bruzaud, to Winifred, daughter of the late Col H C Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cav.

D'AETH—TURNBULL—March 14, at Winnipeg, Canada, Walter L H D'Aeth, to Marian Edith Turnbull, daughter of the late Lieut A W Turnbull, King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th Regt).

NORMAN—HARSANT—March 14, at Christ Church, Clifton, Frank Norman, of the P W D, Bombay, to May Gertrude, daughter of W H Harsant, F R C S.

TRUSTED—WARMINGTON—March 18, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Harry Herbert Trusted, to Mary Marshall, daughter of the late Sir Marshall Warmington, Bt, K C.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—March 11, at 1 St Saviour's Crescent, Jersey, Channel Islands, wife of Gen H Cortlandt Anderson, C B.

BAINES—March 18, at 131 Ladbroke Road, W, W N Baines, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, Burma.

CECIL-KEARNEY—March 15, at 41 Belgrave Road, S W, Count Cecil-Kearney, formerly of the 9th Regt.

CROFTS—March 19, at Burlington House, Ernest Crofts, R A, Keeper of the Royal Academy, aged 63.

JONES—March 16, at 90 Holland Road, Kensington, F M H, son of the late Benjamin Jones, H E I C S.

MOLYNEUX—March 16, at Rothesay, Isle of Bute, Helen Cecilia Berkeley, daughter of the late Major Charlie Berkeley Molyneux, aged 45.

PRATT—March 18, at 36 Clarendon Square, Leamington, Col Henry Hamilton Pratt, late 94th Foot, aged 85.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

MACLAGAN—April 2, at Ambala, to Colonel and Mrs R S Maclagan, a daughter.

STEWART—March 30, at Bannu, the wife of Major Hugh Stewart, I A, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BEER—March 20, at Lucknow, Charles Arnold Beer, Lieutenant 3rd Brahmans, aged 26.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Regatta, Government House Sands, Finals.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Great Attraction. "The Fall of Troy." A grand film based on Homer's Illiad.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim:—"Character counts above all things in the business world. The Banker extends a credit to the individual who is able to say 'No.'"

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 10th April, at 11 o'clock.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 1,958, the daily average being 63. The total number of new cases was 690: Parsis 382, Hindus 210 and other castes 98.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m., on the 12th April 1911. Parcel mail, for China, closes at the New G. P. O. at 8-30 a.m, on the same day.

Y. M. M. ASSOCIATION.—The first weekly meeting of the 4th year of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Saturday the 8th instant at 8-40 p. m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Riyasat Khan will deliver a lecture on "Perseverance" in Hindustani.

THE KING EDWARD VII INDUSTRIAL HOME AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—The Manager will be glad to hear from employers who have vacancies, and at present can recommend: Mechanical Engineers, Railway Guards, Hotel Clerks, Engine Drivers, Shop Assistants, Ships Clerks, and Shop Foremen.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m this evening:—

March.....	Fanfare Militaire ..... Ascher
Overture...	Lestocq ..... Auber
Valse	The Choristers ..... Phel, s
Selection...	A Waltz Dream ..... Strauss
Gavotte ...	Westwood ..... Haynes
Selection...	Bonnie Scotland ..... Hume
Galop	Eisenbahn ..... Arndt

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permision of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March.....	Queen of the West.....Julian W. Kandt
Overture ...	The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
Valse	Barcarolle ..... Fetras
Selection.....	Faust ..... Chas Gounod
Sketch.....	Down South ..... Myddleton
Valse	Septembre ..... Colin
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... A Sullivan
Polka	Les Sauterelles .....G. Delbruck

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malladaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	Pomposo..... Ord. Hume
Overture	Poet and Peasant..... Suppe
A Song (Cornet Solo) ..	Mona ..... Adam
B An Indian Romance...	Hobomoko..... Reeves
Selection.....	The Spring Chicken ... Caryll
Valse	Luna... ..... Lincke
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs..... Monckton
Gallop	Iris..... Faust

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of the Excelsior Cinematograph have secured for to-night one of the greatest attractions yet presented to an audience in a Cinematograph theatre, namely, the wonderful film "The Fall of Troy." This picture has created a sensation in the film world of to-day, both for its length and number of artistes. When we mention the film is 2,050 feet in length over 1,000 artistes are seen performing, one can then understand the reason. For the last two months it has been the great attraction in almost every picture palace in England. There are also several other attractions on the programme including Foolshead, the Excelsior comedian. To make the great film "The Fall of Troy" more enjoyable, the Management have engaged the Viennese Orchestra of picked musicians to perform inside the theatre in addition to the usual Band.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Meeting of the Bombay Branch.

THE Annual Commemoration of the Bombay Branch of the E. C. U. was held on Thursday. In the morning at 7 a.m. there was a Choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist in St. Peter's Church, Mazagon. The Rev. Father Moore, in the course of his Lenten address delivered on this occasion, alluded to the purposes and work of the Union. In the Evening the annual meeting of the Branch was held in the St. Peter's Boy's Schoolroom at Mazagon, kindly lent by the Cowley Fathers for the occasion. There was a fair attendance of members associates and members of affiliated guilds.

The report stated that the Bombay Branch of English Church Union had undergone little change during the past year. In point of numbers, a slight increase in the total number of adherents was observable this year, these numbering 161 as against 155 last year. The increase had been due to an increase in the members of the affiliated guilds. The number of full members was less by two than last years, being 30 this, as against 32 last year. The number of the associate-members and of the women-associates remained exactly the same as last year, amounting to 7 in each case in both years. The following is the full statement:—Members 30, associate-members 7, women-associates 7, total 44. Affiliated-guilds—St. Peter's Mazagon 27, St John the Baptist, Umarkhadi 21, Holy Cross Branch, I. C. F. S. 69, total 117, total number of adherents 161.

The Branch had been instrumental in remitting to England, to the home fund, the sum of Rs. 213-5-1 (realizing in sterling an amount of £14-3-4) as against Rs. 235 remitted last year. Subscriptions received from members during the year had amounted to Rs. 224-11-0 this year as against Rs. 215-8-0 last year, including in both cases subscriptions to the "E. C. U. Gazette". A balance sheet which had been kindly audited by H. F. Weston, Esq., was appended to the report. It might be claimed for the Bombay Branch of the E. C. U. that without accomplishing anything special during the past year, it had accomplished the twofold useful purpose of (1) holding banded together a number of churchmen and churchwomen pledged loyally to protect the rightful liberties of the Church in respect of both Catholic doctrine and ritual; and moreover (2) had been the means of collecting and remitting home to the central fund a substantial sum of money for use in parts where the contest was thicker than now (thank God) in our own. A more active scale of operations than this had not appeared practicable during the past year, regard being had to the forces at disposal. It was hoped that, although but modest in its proportions, the work of the past year might be considered one on which the members and friends of the Union might be congratulated.

The following were re-appointed office-bearers of the Branch for the ensuing year:—Chairman, the Rev. Father Nicholson; Vice-Chairman, N. N. Wadia, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lord; Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Asst. Secretary, Mr. E. A. Williams, Delegate in England, Rev. Canon Hill. An Executive Committee was also appointed.

A letter was read from the Rev. Canon Rivington, urging that useful work might be done by the Bombay Branch of the Union in collecting information, based both upon historic principles, and especially upon the experience in Dioceses where the system has been in practice, as to the constitution of a Synod, with a view to preparing its members for a fruitful discussion of the matter when brought forward in the coming Diocesan Conference, which the Bishop has declared his intention of holding towards the end of the year, and at which his Lordship intends to make this the sole subject of discussion.

It was resolved that the Committee of the Branch just appointed be also constituted, with the name of Canon Rivington added, a sub-committee for carrying out the purpose, it being hoped that Canon Rivington if shortly visiting Bombay might be able to address the Committee on the subject himself.

The meeting was then addressed by the Chairman of the Branch, the Rev. Father Nicholson, S. S. J.E., on the question of Prayer Book Revision, now before Convocation in England, urging its present undesirability. He argued that before so important a matter Prayer Book Revision could be safely taken in hand it was at least imperative that Convocation should itself be reformed, so as to represent the body of clergy as a whole, and not, as is largely now, only those occupying posts of dignity amongst them; and that a greater measure of unity, towards which things at present seemed happily tending, but which threatened to be thrown back if the Prayer Book was dealt with at present, should be attained before so serious a step was taken.

The following resolution was passed:—"That the Bombay Branch of the E.C.U. deprecates the present proposals before Convocation for the revision of the Prayer Book, but welcomes the proposal of an appendix compiled by experts in liturgiology, which would provide for the enrichment of the Prayer Book."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

"First Aid" Examination.

An examination was held on the 29th ultimo by Dr. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy, late Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, of the students of the first classes Nos. 35 and 36, formed under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association and conducted by Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandeker, L. M. & S., J.P., F.R.I.P.H., (Lond.). The following is a list of successful candidates:—Messrs. Raam J. Manker, B.A., LL.B; Anant Balwant Agte (Bombay Veterinary College); Sorab Dinsha Anklesaria (St. Xavier's College); Jalejar Naorosji Amrolivala; Jamshedji Merwanji Antia (St. Xavier's College); Udharam Asudamal Asra (Wilson College); Jehangir Pallonji Bamboat; Hormasji Bomonji Bardi; Hormasji Jehangirji Bardi (Victoria J. T. Institue); Naorosji Byramji Bharucha; Naorosji Dadabhoy Bharucha; Janardhan Ramchandra Bhide (Bombay Vet. College); Maneck Pallonji Bhiladvala; Jalbhoy Cowasji Commissariatvala; Pirojshaw Edalji Cooper; Shiavux Dhanjishaw Guard; Jehangir Barjorji Daver; Jamsetji Dosabhai Desai; Nariman Cursetji Desai; Pragji Vishram Dhama; Naoroz Manekji Dotiwala (Wilson College); Jalejar Rustomji Dubash; Pirojsha Cursetji Dumasia (Accountancy Institute); Dinsha Hormusji Engineer; Rustomji Framji Enty; Balvant Chintamani Gharpure (Bombay Veterinary College); Rustomjii Bhicaji Guard; Dattatraya Ganpat Kher (Bombay Veterinary College); Harsukhlal Maganlal Laivala (Wilson College); Chhotulal Chhabildas Marfatia (Wilson College); Hiralal Kikabhai Mehta (Wilson College); Mangaldas Nagindas Mehta; Pirojshah Nasserwanji Mistri; Eknath Narhar Mokashi (Elphinstone College); Jallejar Cawasji Mulla (St. Xavier's College); K. G. K. Naidu (Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute); Allaudin Jafferbhoy Nathani (Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute); Wamon Sukarji Navalker; Mahomed Jamal Nemazi; Mahomed Khalil Nemazi; Maneeklal Liladhar Oza; Shiamji Cursetji Perdawala (Elphinstone College); Jehangirji Pestonji Pastakia; Kaikhasro Sorabji Patel (Wilson College); Kaikhosro Framji Patel; Nadirsha Byramji Patel; N. Sankara Pillay (Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute); Ramgunawanum Pillay (Victoria Technical Institute); Morlidhar Narayen Ronghe (Bombay Veterinary College); Shamrao Balkrishna Senjit; Sheik Mahomed Amirudin Kassim Saheb (Bombay Veterinary College); Hormasji Framji Taraporevala; Meherji Pherozesha Daji; Bomonsha Hormusji Taraporevala; Hiralal Ratanram Thanaki (Wilson College); Nusserwanji Edalji Udvadia; and Ratilal Lalubhai Vora (Wilson College).

New classes in "First Aid" will commence in June next. Gentlemen intending to join these classes are requested to refer to the Hon. Secretary Mr. H. G. Clark, Sassoon Institute Building or to the Hon. Class Secretaries Messrs. Darasha N. Marker and Dossabhai F. Panthaki "Guzdur House," No.9 Karelwadi, Bombay, No. 2. The course of instruction consists of a series of about 8 lectures by a competent Doctor on a brief description of human skeleton, treatment of fractures, circul

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

MOST MOMENTOUS THING IN HISTORY.

The Bible and History and Literature.

"The tercentenary celebration of the Authorised Version of the English Bible is, we suppose, an event without parallel in the history of humanity," writes the "Glasgow Herald." "Man, who is always a hero-worshipper, has in all ages and in every country paid the homage due to the leaders of the race and to those pregnant incidents which nations are naturally prone to invest with commemorative honours—a Declaration of Independence, or the destruction of a Bastille, or the anniversary of a Sedan.

AN HISTORIC REVISION.

"Protestant peoples have long been taunted with an exaggerated deference to the Bible. British Protestants in particular have been known to idolise the Word. But if any excuse for their affection and devotion be required it is easily found. The English Bible is the most momentous thing in British history, and the labours of King James's revisers may without any extravagance be regarded as among the chief events in the world's history. What Carlyle said of George Fox's leather breeches is applicable to that nine months' revision of Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other texts which issued in the Version in which the affections of the English-speaking world continue to be fixed.

AN INVIGORATION OF NATIONAL LIFE.

"If the Renaissance and the Reformation changed the face of Europe, the Authorised Bible determined the destinies of seventeenth century England and Scotland, and so by the inevitable flux of events the destinies of all nations and all centuries. And this happened not only because the Bible, in an age of great religious vitality, became the invigorating stream of the national life, but because, when religion and politics were so intermingled as to be inseparable one from the other, it was, in the hands of the most formidable party in the State, an inexpungable political manual. King James, like many other reformers and innovators, builded better than he knew. We can hardly estimate what Puritanism would have been without a free Bible. We do know, however, what miraculous strength and enthusiasm it drew from the unfettered circulation of the Authorised Version.

WILL IT ENDURE?

"One may ask, however, if there is any probability of this wonderful literary monument being defaced by the lapse of time? An answer can be almost unhesitatingly given. There are, so far as this generation and its immediate successors are concerned, only two possible reasons for the abandonment of the text in universal use. One would be the supersession of the original text by discoveries, if that be possible, of manuscripts from unexplored sources. We do not think there is any general expectation of such an event."

PROF. SAINTSBURY AND THE BIBLE.

The "Glasgow Herald," which has been devoting much space to the tercentenary of the Authorised Version of the Bible, and has published a fine article by Professor Saintsbury on the Influence of the Authorised Version on English literature.

"Part of the reason of the extraordinary success of the Authorised Version, and of its unparalleled literary influence," he says, "is the way in which the translators have (unconsciously no doubt) followed the secular course of the language and the literature as whole, in sucking into themselves, building themselves up out of the most diverse materials. They added a good deal, an immense deal to English phrase.

"The Stuart period, from the first James to Anne, was one long Donnybrook Fair in political, ecclesiastical, and other matters, and the height of the diversion has been kept up fairly ever since in controversy about its doings. But one thing can be, said safely, that never has the country seen a hundred years in which production of literature, and interest in literature were more widely diffused among the upper and better educated classes. And such literature as the English Authorised Version could not fail to catch the ear of such a time.

"AN ASTOUNDING FINISH."

"Only those who, as was said above, have combined some study of its immediate antecedents with a wider one of the history of English prose literature can appreciate, though all who have any ear must feel, the extraordinary felicity of its phrase and movement

"It has been customary to attribute the discovery of the indefinable, but at once recognisable Biblical cadence to Tyndale; and it may be fairly granted that he was actually, the first to glimpse the panther, which is the less surprising in that he was actually the first man of literary talent to apply a tolerably accomplished stage of English to the particular text and task. But neither in him (indeed he does not seem to have had time to attempt the greatest books) nor in any follower or set of followers, will be found anything like the astounding finish, fullness, and variety of the Authorised Verson in dealing with matter like the Days of Creation, and the Exit of Israel with Job and Ecclesiastes and the great passages at the beginning and end of Isaiah, with the visions of Ezekiel and the preaching of Amos, with the narrative quality of the Gospels and the Acts, with the more purple passages of the Epistles, and with the hues of sunset and eclipse that colour the Book of Revelation. Nor, great as is purely Elizabethan prose, will anything similar or second be found in it. There are passages in Donne and Greville and Raleigh of higher excellence still, but it is by no means certain that most of these were not written later than the A. V. And though the beauty of earlier English prose has been too little recognised, it would, on the whole, be idle to expect, before the actual period of the Version, such accomplishment as this. It was almost impossible that it should come before; it was quite impossible that it should fail to diffuse its strong contagion on good wits when it came.

SOAKED IN THE BIBLE.

"And it did not fail. That Milton should be full of Biblical phrase may seem not to go for much, because his subjects, after his early poems, are almost entirely Biblical or connected with ecclesiastical controversy. Jeremy Taylor is a divine, and quotes and paraphrases the Version. Bunyan, though it is very doubtful whether his study was so exclusively Biblical as has been thought, is equally a specialist. But a moment's thought will show that those assignments of cause are quite beside the question. Here you have, as a matter of fact, the greatest poet, the greatest orator, and the most popular writer for the lower classes soaked in this book, adapting their phrase to it, and it to their phrase, undergoing, continuing, transmitting its influence at second hand, while it maintains itself at first.'

Professor Saintsbury continues his analysis of literature to our own day. From Carlyle, he says: "You could not eliminate the Biblical element without destroying the substance of style and thought alike." And Swinburne "made perhaps the most direct, abundant, and felicitous use of the phrase of our Version that English literature has seen." "Here," concludes the Professor, "are the best words of the best period of English in the best order. It would have been singular, if the best writers had not taken advantage of them, and they have."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 98 Farringdon Road. London, England.

THE YOUNG MASTER.

Capablanca.

THE success of Capablanca, the youthful Cuban, in the international tournament at San Sebastian—one of the strongest tournaments ever held—marks a new era in chess. Here was a lad only just out of his teens, writes a Chess correspondent to the "Daily Mail," pitted against fourteen of the ablest players in the world and emerging a winner of a tournament which taxed to the utmost the skill and nerve of such famous masters as Tarrasch, Schlechter, Marshall, Janowsky, and Rubinstein. Jose Capablanca is a natural chess genius. Less than twenty-two years of age, he yet has to his credit an astonishing list of achievements. At the age of sixteen he defeated the Cuban champion in a set match by four games to two and four draws. Coming to New York to complete his education at Columbia College, he joined chess clubs and played successfully in local events, and a quick sight of the board even in most complicated positions gained him the reputation of one of the best simultaneous players living. His last record in that capacity was a loss of fourteen games in a total of 740 which he played during a tour of exhibition play through the States. To European chess circles he became known about two years ago, when he defeated Marshall in a match as thoroughly as Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch had done, both of whom justly prided themselves on their achievements.

With such credentials he was admitted to the San Sebastian tournament, although it was technically limited to such masters only as had gained at least two-fourth prizes in International Masters' Tournaments within the last ten years. I watched the young master's games closely on almost every occasion, and only twice could I detect a mistake in his play, in the games with Janowsky and Dr. Tarrasch.

TWO CLASSES OF PLAYERS.

The great masters of modern chess may be driven into two classes: the "geniuses," the Napoleons, the "Calcuts," and the Moltkes. The former appear like meteors revealing their genius in the twenties. The "talents" mature slowly and become famous in later years by dint of hard work. Like that of Capablanca, the genius of Morphy of Blackburne, Tschigorin, Pillsbury, Marshall and Charansell became clear at an early age. Morphy took the world by storm and revolutionised the game. Pillsbury, when even less known than was Capablanca before San Sebastian, won the first prize at Hastings, when such masters as Lasker, Tarrach, Schlechter and Janowsky competed. Tschigorin, uncultured, wild Tarter that he was, unfettered by conventions and blissfully disregarding principles, made laws of his own. Charansell, twin chess brother of Capablanca, tied with Tschigorin for first prize at Budapest, won first prize at Berlin, and second at Cologne when already affected by the incurable disease which killed him. All these gave clear evidence of genius at about the age of twenty.

To find, indeed, a parallel to Capablanca's success one must go back to the days of Paul Morphy, who was only twenty years of age, when he visited England in 1858 and vanquished all the best players in Europe. What makes Capablanca's victory especially noteworthy, however, is that it upsets most of the theories that have come into vogue since Morphy's day. The chief characteristics of Morphy's play were imagination and daring. He apparently conceived certain positions in his mind and then set to work to bring them about on the board. The end he always kept in view was checkmate and to accomplish that end he never hesitated to sacrifice pawns or even pieces. The methods originated by Steinitz, who held the chess championship for a quarter of a century, were directly opposed to those of Morphy. According to Steinitz, all sacrifice of material was unsound, and could only succeed against insufficient defence. He eschewed frontal attacks for the more subtle strategy of what came to be known as "the accumulation of minute advantages." It was all very philosophic, very theoretic, and very German, but its weak point was that it omitted the human factor. If chess could be played by machinery, the loss of a pawn would mean the ultimate loss of the game. As it is a game of chess is a contest of intelligence and personality in which theory is apt to go by the board.

THE METHODS OF STEINITZ.

Steinitz was the founder of what is called "modern chess." His long-continued success brought him a host of disciples, and nearly all the great masters of the last thirty years have modelled their style on his methods. Very accurate, subtle, and far-seeing, it must be confessed that modern chess is somewhat dull and unenterprising. It is a terribly learned affair. Not merely are the openings studied and analysed, but whole games are committed to memory for future exploitation against an unwarry opponent. Dr. Tarrasch, who possesses such a wonderful record in international tournaments, is an encyclopædia rather than a human chess player. As one of his opponents once remarked, "It is'nt Tarrasch you have to beat; it is the accumulated wisdom of all the ages." Fortunately for chess, Achilles has a heel, and the ponderous booklore of Dr. Tarrasch is not always invulnerable. A remarkable example of this occurred at the Hamburg tournament last summer.

Shortly before the date of the tournament, various chess players of renown had been exercising their critical faculties on the familiar Max Lange opening. Three distinguished foreign masters, after an exhaustive analysis, had evolved a defence which they contended completely broke up the attack. At a practical test of the analysis, a series of games at this opening was played in London, between Blackburne, Gunsberg, and other experts, and in each game the attack failed badly. The Max Lange had been proved an imposture, and was relegated to the limbo of explored fallacies. The Hamburg tournament arrived, and in the first round Marshall played the discredited Max Lange against Tarrasch, the master of research. As a suicidal proceeding, this seemed on a par with bowling pitches to Victor Trumper or leaving the red ball over the middle pocket for George Gray. But Marshall, who is a player of the Morphy school, knew what he was about. Initiative and audacity beat caution and research, and Dr. Tarrasch lost the game.

CAPABLANCA'S "OFF-HAND" GAMES.

In actual style Capablanca reminds me of the early days of Dr. Lasker. He is, however, resourceful and ingenious enough to depend on his own natural genius. On the chess board he is just like Charousek, quick of perception, never short of time, and walking about the rooms as soon as he has made his move. He excels in "off-hand" games. What effect will his advent have on the world's chess and on chess in England? While the general standard of chess in England at the present moment is remarkably high, there is a melancholy dearth of players of the first rank. With the exception of Mr. Atkins and Mr. Burns, there are no English chess players to-day capable of putting up even a decent fight against the best of the Continental masters. The explanation probably is that our young players are afraid to let themselves go or to trust their own initiative. They slavishly follow the methods of Dr. Tarrasch, and fondly imagine that they are disciples of Steinitz, whereas in reality they are mere imitators of a copyist. If the example of Capablanca can only induce the rising generation of English players to abandon "woodpushing" for "fireworks," England may yet produce some more Blackburnes.

Meanwhile Capablanca has yet to meet the world's champion, Dr. Lasker. Negotiations for a match are already on foot.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and, whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady Whitworth, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE HAREM SKIRT.

[BY EVELYN SHARP.]

A FEW weeks ago two women walked across the Place de l'Opera in what Paris calls the "jupe culotte." They were instantly mobbed, and had to be rescued by the police. Something similar occurred in Manchester recently. This kind of thing sets every pioneer thinking. Knowing that ridicule never kills or seeks to kill anything that can be accurately termed ridiculous, sensible people have begun to wonder whether there is anything absurd in the so-called harem skirt beyond its absurd name. If ridicule has not troubled to kill the mountainous hats and hobble skirts of the last year or so, it cannot be trying to kill the new Turkish costume on the assumption that it makes its wearer look grotesque. Nor can outraged propriety have much to do with it. Propriety has not been outraged by the tightfitting Magyar blouse, or the sheath skirt, or the newest draped tea-gown, which is designed especially to fly open in front for about eighteen inches from the ground in order to display the foot and ankle; so I think propriety has forfeited its right to be an arbiter in the matter.

Yet the probability is that some perverted sense of propriety is at the root of the whole disturbance. Convention, which encourages women to indicate the lines of their figure as plainly as possible in their dress, is shocked at the notion of their indicating the existence of limbs with which in common with the other half of the human race, they get over the ground. Just as in some minds women appear as sheltered, luxurious creatures, though in truth the majority of them are earning their living, so in the same type of mind women appear eternally to be transported from place to place in a Roman litter, and never to be obliged to run upstairs or climb an omnibus or cross a muddy road. It was this perverted sense of propriety that, not long ago, led a preacher to denounce a certain body of women agitators as bipeds, and caused a little boy, when seeing his mother for the first time in a bathing dress, to exclaim in shocked amazement, "Why, mummy, you've got your legs on!" The hypocrite of all the ages speaks sometimes through the mouths of babes and sucklings; and it is supposed to be the business of the really nice woman to combine the activity of the biped with the appearance of a mummy case.

One is naturally not prepared to say that the ridicule with which the new skirt has been received is sufficient proof that it is going to work a wise revolution in woman's dress. It is an indication, that is all. As far as one can gather, the idea originated in Paris as a freak of fashion intended to appeal to rather vulgar minds, and it has consequently never been adopted with enthusiasm by the better houses over there. The earlier models were extremely Turkish, the caftan or tunic being short enough to show half a yard or so of the baggy trousers below it; and the costume, were carried out in showy dress material, in order to attract as much attention as possible. This kind of dress would have little to recommend it either from the standpoint of beauty or from that of serviceability. It has always seemed to me that the line which makes or mars woman's dress is the horizontal line. Lengthen the coat too much, or raise the waistband too high, and deformity is at once suggested in the wearer. Similarly, the Eastern effect of shortened tunic and lengthened trousers always suggests to me the ugliness of the ill-proportioned bathing gown or gymnastic frock, and is reminiscent of the pictures of Early Victorian little girls in books of the Struwwelpeter period. There is certainly no beauty to be gained by copying the Turkish costume as it is. Nor are we likely to be better off on a muddy day in full trousers reaching to the ankle than in full skirts of the same inconvenient length, though it might be easier and less undignified to catch a train in the one than in the other.

The originators of the "jupe culotte" were not concerned, however, with grace or reason. If temporary notoriety of a rather nasty kind was their object, they may be said to have attained it; and in Paris it is unlikely that women of good taste will wear the new costume out of doors, though as a tea-gown, in which form it is incomparable to our far more graceful flowing garment with a train, it appears to be enjoying a certain amount of popularity. "Ridicule," says the little fashion god who sits in Paris, "has killed the 'jupe culotte' as a walking dress." That, as the little god knows full well, is what ridicule would naturally try to do, there being no practical object in adopting Eastern dress in Western Europe unless, with modifications, it can be adopted as a sensible walking dress.

Over here, where courage in the face of ridicule has been perforce cultivated by women during the last few years rather more than in other countries perhaps, an interesting development in the situation has been reached. The few houses and individuals who have considered the idea at all appear to have done so seriously. For some little time a "comfort skirt" has been advertised for the use of sporting women; it is made in tweed and is divided in front only, so that it looks like an ordinary short skirt except in a head wind, when the front view of its definite division into two portions is far more pleasing than the clinging appearance of the usual seanty tweed skirt. The Turkish skirt shows signs of being developed in this country along the lines of the "comfort skirt." The best example I have seen was in fine blue serge strapped with black satin; the caftan or overskirt was cut in straight panels of an ordinary short walking length, and looked exactly like any other well-cut short skirt; underneath were the full trousers of black satin, ending in a gathered elastic band where the under-skirt would normally end, slightly above the ankle. The panels formed a united skirt all round except at the side seams, which were slit up for about half a yard. A woman, defying rain and mud, could walk with absolute freedom and grace in this skirt; and the onlooker would only discover the existence of unusual under-skirts if the wind blew apart the side panels or if the wearer stepped into a motor or omnibus. Even this contingency could be averted by crossing the side seams with straps of satin or cloth, though the only objection of the sensible person to the discovery of the full trousers would be that the costume as a whole is both prettier and more practical when these are short and unseen than when they are long and prominent. Made with a coat and bodice tomatch, this is as charming and comfortable a dress as any woman could wish to wear; and it is typical of the better sort of harem skirt now being made, timorously but with growing courage, in this country.

It is impossible to say at this juncture whether reason and good taste are going to win in this matter. If they do, it will be for the first time in what I have heard a real fashion expert call "modistic history." At present most London dressmakers are on the fence. On the one hand we have the modern establishment that attracts senseless crowds by its display of exaggerated Turkish evening gowns that no woman of taste would ever wear; and on the other the old fear of being identified with the sensational side of the movement. Most of us are on the same fence probably. But at least let us refuse to be compelled by ridicule and false propriety to pretend to be mummy cases when modern life insists that we are bipeds. And it is useful to remember that it will be easier to climb this or any other fence as a biped than as a mummy case.—"Manchester Guardian."

A FAMOUS ARTIST.

Talk with Mr. Leader, R.A.

Mr. B. W. Leader, R. A., the famous artist, is just 80, and the "Morning Post" has had an interesting talk with him on his work.

"His home is on a Surrey hill close to Shere. The way lies up a green lane lined with trees that seemed to sway the other afternoon under the weight of great white clouds like marble castles. At the top of the 'brae' spreads a landscape that would have delighted the hearts of Old Crome and Constable. Ferns still bearing the rust of autumn that the spring will soon remove; prickly green furze touched here and there with gold; rich brown heath and yellow crocuses opening to the sun; stately fir trees and graceful silver birches, their long purple branches waving like hair in the wind; beyond a light-flushed valley the contours of a low hill rise and fall like a joyous melody and hide the distant waters of the Channel.

MR. LEADER'S HOUSE.

"From the windows of his charminghouse, Mr. Leader can see all this. 'Yes, he said,' it is an ideal spot for an artist. Many of my pictures have been painted from my grounds, the larger portion of which, as you see, remains in its natural condition. "My father was a civil engineer, and my brother, Sir E. Leader Williams, was chief engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal, and of Shoreham and Dover Docks. My father, however, was very fond of art, and he and John Constable used to go out sketching together. I remember the great painter coming to our house in Worcester. He was a sadly disappointed man. The highest price he ever received for a picture was £100, and works by him now fetch thousands of pounds—one, "Stoke by Nayland," recently realised 8,800 guineas at Christie's. Yet he was not morose. When staying with us he would return from the country with an armful of branches and flowers and say to my mother as he threw them on the table: "There's beauty for you." My father got up an exhibition at Worcester, and Constable sent a number of pictures, but none of them was sold. The artist was very much upset, and he asked my father to keep them for a time. While in my father's care he copied one of the landscapes, which pleased Constable so much that he took it to London with him to touch it up a little. Some years afterwards that picture was sold at Christie's as an original Constable, and later was exhibited as his work at an Old Master show in the Grosvenor Gallery, if I remember. I have seen either pictures ascribed to Constable which the great artist never saw. Quite recently one that had been finished by another hand fetched a huge sum.

"I, too, began life as a civil engineer, but I told my father that I would never follow engineering as a profession I wanted to be an artist, and in this desire I was backed by the late Serjeant Thomas, who invited me to London and gave me rooms in Chancery Lane. Yes, I was successful from the beginning of my career. My first picture at the Royal Academy (1854), "Cottage Children Blowing Bubbles," was purchased by an American. It was sent in my own name, B. Williams, but in 1857, I adopted the nom de guerre by which I am known. My reason for the change was that eleven 'Williams were exhibiting at the Academy, which made the "Art Journal' say that: "The Williams family exhibit a number of pictures bearing a family stamp."

BISHOP MAGEE AND CURATES.

"My greatest successes were "February Fill Dyke" (1881) and "In the Evening there shall be Light" (1882). I think it was about the latter picture that Bishop Magee said that if he could sit quietly and gaze up at it he would get into such a peaceful state of mind that even a curate could play with him. This work won for me an Associateship, and when it was shown in Paris in 1899, won a gold medal but Meissonier, angry with his colleagues for not giving it a Grand Prix, began a movement that ended in there d ribbon of the Legion of Honour being conferred on me." Mr. Leader is sending three pictures to the next Academy.

GREAT ITALIAN NOVELIST.

Author of the Saint.

"A long with Gabriele d'Annunzio Antonio Fogazzaro may be held to represent the strongest literary influence in the renascence of Italian fiction which has characterised the last forty years, writes the "Glasgow Herald."

"By a coincidence, his death has come simultaneously with the appearance of the English translation of his new novel 'Leila.' It may prove that this circumstance will give to 'Leila' some of the vogue and fame which made 'Il Santo' one of the most widely read books in Europe in the months following its publication in 1906. Both books have as their common underlying motive the struggle of the Church with the Agnostic and unbelieving spirit which is sometimes described as Modernism.

NOVELIST V. POPE.

"The lesson which the Pope taught to the Italian writer when he placed 'Il Santo' on the Index Expurgatorius, a lesson to which Fogazzaro bowed his head, after a little resistance, by withdrawing the book from publication, has been learned in 'Leila.' Many questions, it is true, are raised in the evolution of the characters—and it is a novel of characters and problems rather than of striking plot; but there is no direct attack on the doctrine of the Church, no open hostility to the authority of the vatican."

It is significant of the enormous influence wielded by the modern novel that the Pope should think it worth while to place Fogazzaro's novels on his Index. Another significant thing is that the "Church Times" should devote its leading article of over two columns to the dead novelist. His death, it says, is "an event which calls for more than passing notice." "His experience shows that neither is the Roman Church so intransigent as it sometimes appears to be, nor is a sharp critic bound to abandon the communion of the Roman Church. That means much. Fogazzaro was a lifelong Liberal. He began his career under the influence of Rosmini, and that influence was still strong upon him when he wrote 'Il Santo.' Fogazzaro was but approaching manhood when united. Italy sprang into being. Christian and Catholic though he was, he boldly took his part with the men who dared excommunication in seeking that national union which could not be won except at the cost of a quarrel with the Roman Church. He was one of the poets of the movement; he became its novelist. Literary eminence brings political recognition in Italy, and Fogazzaro became a Senator of the Kingdom.

He sat at the Palazzo Madama in open defiance of the Papacy and was tolerated by the Pope.

"Such men, and there are thousands of them unknown, are the hope of Latin Christendom. Consequently they are the hope of Christendom at large. The Latin nations are more or less in open revolt from the Church, and the antagonism is extraordinarily bitter. The revolt is spreading. It will spread until there comes a great change. What will be the change. It will not be one sided.

THE COMING CHANGE.

"The hope of Latin Christendom is that men will gradually become convinced of the utter instability of human society in a condition of war with the Church and that the hierarchy will discover the futility of delivering a message in terms that alienate the understanding. The progressive decay of religion will enforce the latter lesson; the other may have to be learnt in ethical and political ruin. As we write there comes a warning from Mexico. For twenty-five years Porficio Diaz has maintained an efficient tyranny, the source of immense material prosperity based on the most complete repudiation of organised Christianity. What permanent solidity has the system. It is assumed that with his death all will lapse into confusion."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J L Macrae, I M S, B
Sir C S Bayley, K C S I, B Cov
Mr E D Farran, B Cov
Mr J Byrne, B Cov
Mr H F Hallifax, B Cov
Mr T O Hughes, B
Mr W S Burt, B
Mr G C Denham, B
Mr S Srinivasulu Naidu, B
Mr C F Oddy, B
Mr W R Stevenson, B
Mr A G Mcore, B
Rev F C Buckwell, B
Mr F B Evans, M Cov
Mr A R L Tottenham, M
Mr M R Jardine, Bo
Lieut Col G Foady, 66 Punj
Col T Jermyn, I A
Major W J P Preston, 97 Deccan Inf
Major H C Ricketts, 15 Lrs
Major H L Anderson, 9 Bhopal Inf
Major A S R Annesley, S T C
Major A C Hobson, 99 Deccan Inf
Major J B Hughes, 27 Lt Cav
Capt E W C Bradfield, I M S
Capt J F S D Coleridge, 1-8 G R
Capt W M Macleod, 31 Lrs
Capt D M Patrickson, 86 C Inf
Capt A F Reffern 2-8 G R Deoli R
Capt E W Galbraith, 55 Cokes R
Capt F G Kunhardt, 74 Punj
Capt D G Ridgeway, 2-3 G R
Capt A D Chanter, S T C
Capt A I P Coke, 22 Cav
Capt H G Day, B E
Capt G F Underwood, 15 Lrs
Capt D V Willoughby, 1 Brah
Capt C A C Godwin, 25 Cav
Capt L S Logan, S T C
Lieut W E D Campbell, 34 P Horse
Lieut E G Ford, 108 Inf
Lieut E B Mangin, 107 Prs
Lieut A M M Checke, 101 B
Lieut C T Hogan, 96 B Inf
Lieut B T B Merrit, 2-10 G R
Lieut E C Ross, 75 C Inf
Lieut W W Black, 58 R
Lieut H S Blane, 19 Lrs
Lieut H B Davidson, 2-10 G R
Lieut C E Montefiore, 110 Inf
Lieut E S Wheeler, 37 Dogras
Lieut K D Barbour, 15 Lrs
Lieut W M A Foster, 10 Lrs
2nd-Lieut J W S Hobson 15 Raj
Nursing Sister Miss A M Harris, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister, Miss C S McGowan, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major D Herbert, I A. B, 4 days
Mr H S Ker-Edie, B, 3 mo
Mr F W Brown, B, 6 mo, M C
Rev C R T Winckley, B, 6 mo, M C
Mr C W Lauder, B 7 days
Miss E E Davies, B, 6 mo, M C
Mr C W Hodson, B, 5 mo, M C
Lieut E S Woodward, 97 Deccan Inf, 4 28-9-11
Mr Scott-O'Connor, V C, B, 6 mo
Lieut F James, 28 Cav, 6 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A H Wollaston, B

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NO MISTAKE.

Willie—A pound of tenpenny steak, please, and give me a tough piece.

Butcher—Why tough?

Willie—Because if it's tender my father will eat it all himself and I want some.

SHE GUESSED.

Two ladies previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks the younger exclaimed I cannot think what has upset that tall blond man over there. He was so attentive a little while ago, but he won't look at me now.

Perhaps said the other he saw me come in. He's my husband.

THE WAITING GAME.

The bachelor and the Benedict were returning home after a night at the club.

Ah you lucky married man sighed the bachelor. Think of having a hearth-stone, a real home a waiting welcome! Look—there is a light in the window for you.

Gracious? So there is muttered the Benedict. Well, there's only one way out of that—let's go back to the club.

THE LADY SHOPPER.

The department store clerk was gallant and obliging. The lady shopper was petulant and not to be pleased. For twenty minutes he unshelved roll after roll of blankets without arousing her purchasing interest. At length she said—I don't intend buying anything—I am only looking for a friend.

Wait a moment, madam, said the clerk in his most Hymettan tones, there is one more roll left on the shelf. Perhaps your friend is in that.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DO!

Papa, is Mrs. Brown very poor?

No, Johnny; Mrs. Brown is very well off. Don't you know what a nice house she has?

But she sleeps in the henroop, papa.

Nonsense, Johnny!

She said she did.

What do you mean?

Don't you remember when she was here the other day she said she must go home early, because she went to bed with the chickens?

A GRATE REMEDY.

Don't boil it too long, Bridget, or you will spoil its color."

"All roight, sorr!" said confident Bridget.

When the lobster appeared at table it was jet black.

"Hullo, Bridget," said the master of the house you have not boiled this as long as I told you!"

Oh, yer sorr. I have, sorr! I did it jest as yer told me."

"But," said he, if you had done so it would be red, not black."

"Och, sure, it did go red, an' I thought I had boiled it too long and spoilt it's color, as yer told me not to, sorr, so I blackleaded it!"

IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.

The little girl had been hearing her parents discuss the high price of meats and vegetables. It had been a frequent topic at the table and the child had been heard to refer to the high cost of livingwhite playinghouse with the little girls of the neighbourhood.

Recently the mother of this youngester presented the family with a bouncing baby boy, a circumstance that greatly pleased the child. While discussing the newcomer she was overheard to say to her brother.

Wasn't mamma good to buy such a gig baby when meat is so high?

FREE FOR THE NONCE.

They tell in Nebraska of a clergyman who in the pulpit was a fearless expounder of rights and wrongs, but who in the domestic circle maintained for prudential reasons considerable reserve of speech and action.

On one occasion when this divine visited a neighbouring town, the editor of the only paper published therein, which never failed to notice the presence of a stranger in town, offered the following so worded as to prove unwittingly keen.

Doctor Carroll is once more among us for a brief stay. He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinions or beliefs of others. His wife is not with him.

NATURE COULDN'T HELP IT.

Why don't you work for a living? asked the dame sharply.

Coz I can't get none, lidy, whined the tramp, who had applied for food. I gets turned away wherever I goes.

Small wonder, too! snotted the dame.

I know I ain't exackly prepossession like, pleaded the tramp, forcing a few tears into his eyes. But is that my fault, ma'am? I ain't got no better clothes.

Clothes! Bah; she exclaimed. If you looked after them better and brushed your hair, and weren't so afraid of soup people wouldn't be afraid to go near you!

Well, yer see, said the tramp confidentially, its just becoz I lives close ter Nacher.

Do you? retorted the dame, as she prepared to slam the door. Well, if that's so, I'll guarantee it isn't Nature's fault!

THE HEAD WAS LOOZE.

Little Madge is only 5 years old, but she has such a large experience of dolls that she feels herself to be something of a connoisseur in children.

Recently there came a real live baby in the house. When it was put her arms, this real live baby, the five-year-old surveyed it with a critical eye.

Isn't that a nice baby, cried the nurse, with the joyous pride with which a nurse always regards a new baby, in which she feels she has a proprietary interest.

Yes, replied the litle girl, hesitatingly, its nice but it's head's loose?

TOO MUCH FOR TOLSTOY.

A lady, who was also a philanthropist, crossed the Russian frontier to visit Tolstoy and ushered into his presence she uttered the usual conventional greetings and exclamations, while the sage eyed her abstractedly and silently.

As if, she said as if he were quietly turning back the top of my head and looking at the thoughts inside.

When she ceased speaking, he touched her large and fashionable sleeve, and said sweetly—

Why do you wrap so much cloth on your arms? If you ripped it off it would make a nice frock for a little girl.

AN OVERSIGHT.

A doctor tells a good story in connection with a lad who until recently was in his employ. It was part of his duty to answer the surgery bell and usher the patients into the consulting room.

One morning there presented himself at the surgery door a young fellow with whom Buttons was on speaking terms.

Halloa, he said; what's the matter?

Oh, I just want to see the doctor, was the reply.

Have yer brought yer symptoms with yer? enquired Buttons, cos that's the fust thing he'll ask yer about. If yer ain't brought 'em ye'd bettar pop back an' get 'em; he won't be down for another quarter of an hour, an' he's awful pertickler about' em.

THE BOY'S SACRIFICE.

He was a good little boy and very thoughtful. He had heard about the great scarcity of water throughout the country. He came to his mother and slipped his hand into hers.

Mamma, he said, is it true that in some placess the little girls and boys have scarcely enough water to drink.

That is what the papers say my dear.

Mamma, he presently said, I'd like to give up somethin' for those poor little boys and girls.

His mother gave him a fond look. Yes, dear. And what would you like to give up?

Mamma, he said in his earnest way, as long as the water is so very scarce, I think I ought to give up being washed.

NOT A READY RECKONER.

Waiters do not like the man who tears a bank note in halves and gives half of it to the man who serves him, with the promise that he shall have the other half if he gives satisfaction. A veteran waiter describes an experience with a man who resorted to this device.

I took pains to serve him poorly, to show him that I did not care for his money, said the waiter. I was so careless that when he was leaving he refused me the other half. I was sure he was a miser anyhow.

I pointed out to him that the piece he had was no good to him as it was and offered to buy it from him for eight shillings.

He thought deeply a minute and declined.

Then I offered to sell him my half for 12. Somehow or other this appealed to him and he bought it and seemed happy.

I'll bet he hasn't stopped figuring out yet whether he won or lost. One thing he's sure of, he didn't tip the waiter.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising FROM *Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,* is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S *according to the information* given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. *Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.*

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE *NAME* IS ELLIMAN

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Few people seem to realize the grave consequences which follow the neglect of the common Cough and Cold. How many there are, to-day, suffering from Consumption, Chronic-Bronchitis, and Asthma, who by the timely use of proper means, might have averted these serious lung troubles, at their first approach! THE STANDARD REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)

100 YEARS

of continuous success. It is known and most highly valued by the whole of the English-speaking world and should be given a permanent place in EVERY HOME. The following testimonial is only one of many thousands, the originals of which may be seen at any time. Mr. H. G. Berry, *of 180, Gulson Road, Coventry writes, 20th Sept. 1910:—"From January to August last I suffered from a most persistent and irritable cough and lung trouble. I tried several remedies but they all failed. I then took your Elixir with the result that the irritation in the throat and congestion of the lungs passed away. I have gained in weight and my friends remark how well I look.*

BE TIMELY WARNED! Some of the most dreaded lung diseases—Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Congestion of the lungs, Asthma, etc.—herald their approach by a slight cough and shortness of breathing and unless these symptoms be promptly treated, they may develope into incurable disease. Congreve's Elixir then, is and will always be

YOUR SAFEGUARD

if kept at hand to fly to at the first sign of trouble. CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is not only the Standard Remedy for Coughs and Colds but is invaluable in cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all Chest and Throat Affections. Mr Congreve's well known work on Consumption free on application to G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, S.E.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To sat

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Municipal Bill Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

The Municipal Bill was taken up again to-day's meeting of the Council. Mr. Humphreys moved that the Bill as amended be passed. Mr. Shadilal regretted that he could not support, as some provisions of the Bill were not in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission and made no advance in local self-government. Mr. Shafi and other members supported the Bill. Mr. Fenton deprecated the suggestion of legislation on the subject being undertaken in haste. He said that the Government of India had not yet considered the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission and hence they could not be incorporated in the measure.

His Honour associated himself with Mr. Fenton's remarks and said that the Punjab began almost too strenuously, in 1884, in advancing local self-government, under the direction of his distinguished predecessor Sir Dennis FitzPatrick. There was nothing in the present Bill to prevent giving the fullest possible elective system or to prevent non-officials from managing their own affairs; but scandals occurred, as they occurred recently in Bombay, where large and important Municipalities had to be superseded by so liberal-minded administrator as Sir George Clarke. His Honour said that Mr. Shadilal, whose opinion he always respected, had no practical municipal experience, and that elected members of Municipalities had been strenuous supporters of the Bill. His Honour could not altogether reject the opinion of practical men. Incidentally he said that in the constitution of the elective element of the Council he went further than, and had been in advance of, the opinion of many experienced officers.

The Bill was then passed.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVENDRUM, APRIL 7.

An extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council was held, yesterday, in the Dewan's Room, Public Offices, at 12 noon. The Karukathayam Bill and the High Court Amendment Bill were taken up for discussion.

BAKRI-ID RIOTING IN RANGOON.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

The Magistrate of the Western Division, who passed orders in the case against ten persons charged with rioting in the Ordnance Road on the occasion of the Bakri-Id festival yesterday, and with having thrown stones which injured several persons. Four were acquitted. Jagainsthan, who stabbed another in the back, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on two charges, of rioting and causing hurt; another accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; and three others, who were found guilty of rioting, received three months' each. Another man got six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CUSTOMS ACT PROSECUTION.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

This afternoon, before the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Public Prosecutor put in a petition on behalf of the Crown, stating that he would not offer any evidence against Promothonath, who was charged with unlawful possession of arms. The accused was sent up with Bholanath Bhattacharji, an accused in the Khulna Gang case, under the Arms Act. The Magistrate, after going through the records, discharged the accused.

AMERICAN TOURISTS FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

The steamer "Cleveland" of the Hamburg American Steamship Line is expected to arrive here soon in December with another consignment of 800 American tourists. This year the visits are under the personal guidance of the Managetsang of the Steamship Company. It is the party will remain in Rangoon is not known.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Brett, Judge, Calcutta High Court, has been granted furlough from the 22nd June to the 7th September 1911.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Pritchard, Political Agent, Khyber, one year's leave. Major Minchin, Political Officer, is placed on special duty in Rajputana. Captain Bowle Evans, I.M.S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Khyber.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board has sanctioned a survey to be made by State Agency for a line of railway on a metre-gauge from Khandwa, a station on the G. I. P. Ry. via Akola, Basim, Hingoli, the terminus of the Purna-Hingoli Metre-gauge Railway at present under construction by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway Co., a distance of about 200 miles. This survey will be known as the Khandwa-Akola-Hingoli Railway Survey.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Holt, R. A. M. C., is gazetted Hony.-Surgeon to the Viceroy, vice Colonel Henderson.

Major-General F. Campbell becomes a Lieut.-Commander vice General Remington. Major-General Hamilton and Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Thompson, I. M. S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Engineer Johnstone, R. I. M., retires from service. Engineer Wengi is granted six months' leave in extension on medical certificate.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Messrs. Wedderspoon, Gidney and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell as Fellows of the Calcutta University are cancelled and Messrs. Kalipada Basu, Bliss, and Samuel Ahmad are appointed in the their places.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Boyde is appointed to the Imperial Agricultural Department and posted as Assistant Director, Kodaikanal.

RANGOON DEFAMATION SUIT.

Accused's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

The defamation case, C. Arnold, editor of the "Rangoon Times" vs. W. H. Barton, proprietor and editor of the "Sunday Times" and "Times of Burma" was taken up by the Western Division Magistrate, late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Y. C. Ariff, who had the management of the late Ali Cassim Ariff's defence in the murder trial, denied being the inspirer of the article in the "Rangoon Times," nor had he or any member of his family paid any money for its production.

The accused, then, was examined by the Magistrate and admitted making frequent references to the "Rangoon Times" and people connected therewith, not in a malicious but in a humorous spirit. The remarks about the "Son of the Knight" were also humorous. He regretted the complainant had taken the view of the case he had. He had no animosity against him. The only explanation that he had to offer was that what appeared in his paper was written as fair humorous comment.

The Magistrate charged the accused with having on February last, 6th and 12th, defamed the complainant by publishing certain imputations in his papers.

The accused pleaded "Not guilty." He never inferred, or intended to infer, that Arnold had been bribed. He intended to infer that the complainant's sympathies had been influenced.

The evidence for the defence will be heard on Monday.

POONA LADIES' CLUB.

Farewell Entertainment to Mrs. Alderson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

Mrs. Alderson, wife of Major-General Alderson, was the principal guest at the Ladies' Club, this evening, the members of which were "At Home" for the purpose of bidding her goodbye on the eve of her departure from Poona on long leave. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, among those present being Major-General Barter, Surgeon-General Sloggett, Colonel Logan Hume, Sardars N. Puddumjee and Kaikobad Dastoor, Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawala and others. After spending some time in conversation, the guests went downstairs, where the health of the guest of the evening was duly toasted.

Sirdar Nowrojee Puddumjee referred to the pleasure it had given them to be afforded an opportunity of wishing the General and his good wife godspeed. His hearers were already aware of what Mrs. Alderson had done for the Club. After the departure of Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Alderson had taken up with zealthe further ances of the object, for which the Club had been started. The Speaker then contrasted excellent results which had developed from frequent social intercourse among Parsi ladies of the Club with what he had observed of their demeanour several years ago, and doing so, paid an eloquent tribute to the late Miss Clarke as also to Lady Muir-Mackenzie.

The guest of the evening, in replying on behalf of Mrs. Alderson, the General thanked all those present for the kind manner in which the toast had been received, he was glad to see the Club was flourishing and that they were his neighbours.

MR. MOTILAL CHUNILAL AND BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—It is not my habit to write to or complain through the press, but as some mischievous people are spreading unfounded and false reports in the City in regard to my personal relations with the Collector of Broach and thereby unnecessarily and unwittingly make Mr. Rothfeld unpopular, I deem it necessary to send you a copy of his letter No. 1154, dated the 31st ultimo for favour of publication in your valued paper for the information of the public. The letter speaks for itself the cordial relations which have existed between us throughout and the respect and esteem that gentleman has for me which on my part I fully reciprocate.

I may mention for the information of the public that Mr. Rothfeld has kindly written to me two notes and also had pressed me at a personal interview not to retire from the Broach Municipality. Also His Excellency Sir George Clarke, on his visit to Broach in February last had kindly invited me to a private visit when he was graciously pleased to make a similar suggestion but I was unable to accept their very kind offer owing to strong opposition which a handful of men had set up for reasons fully known to the citizens of Broach. As it was impossible for me or any one similarly placed to carry on the Municipal administration impartially and efficiently, I thought it advisable to sever my connection with it and give the party an opportunity of carrying on the administration.

My sincere thanks are due to the various Collectors of my time, viz., the late Mr. Logan, Messrs. Bagnell, Wales and Rothfeld, for the kind support received by me from each and all of them.

I have served the Municipality for ten years out of which I was Chairman of the School Board in all for seven years and President for five. On my appointment as President on the death of my father, I had received a balance of Rs. 61,966 and I give a balance of Rs. 76,324 to my successor and only six (6) papers in arrears for disposal by the incoming Board,—I bid 'goodbye' to the Municipality with the satisfaction that I hand them over large cash balances, no debts and no arrears of work or collections of taxes and the increased privileges, viz., of electing 16 instead of 12 members and also electing their own President. I wish the reformed Municipality success, (its new President who fortunately is my personal friend), peaceful term and the members a jolly good time.—Yours etc.,

MOTILAL CHUNILAL.

Broach April 3.

Camp Obha, 31st March.

From Otto Rothfeld, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S., Collector, Broach.

To the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, President, Broach Municipality, Broach.

SIR,—On the occasion of your relinquishing charge of your duties as President of the City Municipality, I feel it my duty to put on record my appreciation of our constant friendly and cordial relations, and the esteem which you have gained not only from me and from my predecessors in office but also from your fellow-townsmen. I had the advantage of knowing well and in every way honouring your late regretted father, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., and it has been a great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of working in so many capacities with his son. Though you have now decided to give up your connection with the Municipality, I am happy to think that the District and province will not lose the advantage of your public services, and that in many directions you will continue to show your zeal for the public welfare and strive to advance the conditions of your countrymen, as member of the Legislative Council, as Honorary Magistrate, as organizer of Co-operative Societies, and last but certainly not least, as Vice-President of the District Local Board.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) OTTO ROTHFELD,
Collector, Broach.

It is notified that the Viceroy's Council at all assemble at Simla, in the Punjab.

THE CORONATION.

Royal Liner for India.

The new P. and O. liner "Medina," which was recently launched at Greenock, has been specially chosen to convey the King and Queen to India, for the Coronation Durbar.

VISIT TO ETON.

On the conclusion of the Coronation festivities in London, the King and Queen will drive from Slough to Windsor by way of Eton, where they will receive an address from the Provost and masters, and also one from the boys. The streets will be lined by troops. On July 3 and 4, the King will hold reviews in Windsor Great Park.

THE ABBEY SERVICE.

The form of the Coronation service, as drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been approved by the King. It is understood that it will occupy a slightly longer time than the Coronation service for King Edward. The Archbishop of Canterbury will crown both the King and Queen. The order of the Coronation ceremonial, as drawn up by the Earl Marshal, and that of the music, as arranged by Sir F. Bridge have also been approved by His Majesty. The three forms will be officially issued in about a fortnight.

A Form of Prayer, commended by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for general use on Coronation Day, has been issued. It begins with Psalm cxxii., and consists of the Litany Psalm cxli., or a hymn, and the Communion Service (the Epistle being I St. Peter ii. 13, and the Gospel St. Matthew xxii.15) The main feature is that after the Creed, at the place appointed for the sermon, the minister shall announce to the people the fact that the King and Queen are that day crowned.

CORONATION PAGES.

For some time there has been considerable speculation as to the names of the pages who will carry the King's train at the Coronation. Among the number selected may be mentioned—Lord Hartington, elder son of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire; Lord Cranborne, elder son of Lord and Lady Salisbury; Lord Romilly, one of the few peers who are minors. It it also stated that His Majesty's Pages of Honour will include Mr. Anthony Lowther, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Lowther; Mr. George Knollys, only son of Lord and Lady Knollys, Mr. Walter Campbell, son of Sir Walter and Lady Campbell; Mr. Victor Alexander Harbord, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harbord and grandson of Lord Suffield. There is one more to be chosen.

The Duke of Connaught (says the "Daily Mail") has selected Lord Erskine, the elder son of Lord and Lady Mar and Kellie as one of his pages. The Duke of Devonshire's coronet will be carried by his younger son Lord Charles Cavendish, and Lord Shaftesbury's coronet is to be borne by his son, Lord Ashley. Lord Durham's page is Mr. Richard Rawson, the son of Col. and Lady Beatrice Rawson, and Lord Beauchamp's coronet will be carried by his elder son, Lord Elmley.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Their Majesties will visit the Crystal Palace on May 12, on the occasion of the first Imperial concert in connection with the Festival of Empire. Preparations for the opening of the Festival are proceeding rapidly. From 12,000 to 15,000 persons will take part in the pageant scenes, which will be given twice daily during the Festival. Three hundred buildings have been erected in the spacious grounds, and 6,000 workmen are now engaged in the work, the sum to be expended on the work amounting to £250,000. One of the leading features of the great display is the line of railway known as the "All-Red Route," an electric railway a mile and a half in length which will afford a view of the entire British Empire in miniature. The cost of this railway is £60,000. This "All-Red Route" will be illuminated at night by 75,000 lamps. Inside the Palace a scheme of decoration has been decided upon. This is being undertaken under the supervision of the Earl of Plymouth and Sir George Frampton, R. A., and outside in the grounds Mr. G. S. Henslow is preparing, a gigantic scheme of landscape gardening, which will include 500 jets of water and some two million plants.

INDIAN TROOPS' CAMP.

Arrangements are being made for the encampment at Home Park, Hampton Court, of about 500 Indian troops, who are coming over for the Coronation. The site of the camp, which is expected to be occupied about three weeks, will be that used in 1902 and is situated close to the Palace gardens, running parallel to the river.

At a meeting of members of Parliament and other interested in the movement, held at the House of Commons on March 21, a central committee was formed, of which Lord Morpeth was elected president, to enlist the sympathies of the counties and boroughs of Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies in a bonfire scheme in honour of the Coronation.

A circular letter is to be issued to Lords Lieutenant, Lord Mayors, and others, suggesting that bonfires shall be fired simultaneously at ten o'clock Greenwich time, on Coronation Day. North of the Border, it is proposed the hour of lighting should be 10·30, owing to the long light in the north. It is pointed out that the bonfires, if properly constructed, would last well on towards midnight. The committee recommend that in England, Ireland, and Wales a detonating rocket should be sent from any principal height at 9.55 to call attention; that at ten o'clock a magnesium star rocket and other rockets should be fired, the bonfires be lighted, and the National Anthem sung. Where possible the hills should be specially illuminated at the same time with red, white, and blue coloured fires, in tins of 5 lb. each for all the more important heights. For Scotland, similar arrangements at 10.25 to 10.30 are proposed. It is hoped that at eleven o'clock, when all bonfires will be alight, a bouquet of rockets will be sent up and the National Anthem be again sung. Rockets will probably be sent up at intervals till eleven o'clock.

CROWNING OF THE QUEEN.

London, March 25.

It is announced in regard to the arrangements for the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey that the King has decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall, in accordance with continuous precedent from early times, crown the Queen as well as the King.

Practically the only exception to this rule was at the Coronation of King Edward VII., when Queen Alexandra was crowned by the Archbishop of York.

By His Majesty, command the sermon at the Coronation will be preached by the Archbishop of York.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The distinguished visitors to the Coronation will include the Duke d'Aosta, the cousin of the King of Italy, who will represent that Sovereign, and will carry from him (says Reuter's Rome correspondent) an autograph letter of congratulation to King George. He will take the occasion to visit his two sons, who are at school in England. The representative of the Emperor of Russia, it is announced by Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, will be the Grand Duke Michael.

It is now learned that the Earl of Rosebery will preside at the banquet of welcome which is to be given by members of both Houses of Parliament to fifty private members of Oversea British Legislatures who have been invited to the Coronation. The representatives of the South African Union Parliament (says Reuter's Capetown correspondent) will be four senators and eight members of the Assembly.

HOW TO GROW CARNATIONS.

The Queen's decision as to the Coronation flower, writes a Gardening correspondent, comes just in time, as March is the month for planting out these sweet and dainty beauties. One will venture to give some hints to those who think of growing them for the eventful season before us. Like roses, carnations appreciate a good, rich loam. Garden owners who do not possess this desideratum, if they would grow carnations to perfection, should dig out the light natural soil and replace it with more suitable material. The position to choose for a bed is a sheltered border, but not a shaded one. An open and sunny position is preferred by carnations. In such situations hardy varieties will live through our British winters. For the soil of the bed fresh virgin loam is best of all. Good ordinary garden soil of strong character may be rendered a very suitable compose by enriching it in moderation with very old suitable manure and leaf mould, but the manure must not be added in such proportions as will over stimulate the plants. If the growth is to luxuriant the flowers will not be numerous and fine.

The carnation has the great recommendation that it does not object to a town residence. It will withstand London's atmosphere of dust and smoke without flinching. It will flourish in the dirty mistlike rain of Manchester and the surrounding cotton towns, which boast a population equal to a big second metropolis. It will even display its charms in Sheffield, probably the worst of all English cities in which to practice the gentle art of gardening. The older sorts or carnations are exceptionally hardy plants. Some of the more modern varieties have not so hardy a constitution. Soil and climate, too, affect many kinds which gradually fade away in stiff, wet clays. Subject to these exceptions carnations and picotees ought to continue quite strong and healthy throughout the winter.

THE CITIES.

Something in the nature of a rehearsal for the royal progress throught the City on June 29, took place the other day, says the "Central News," tests being made as to the negotiation of certain sharp turnings in the vicinity of Guildhall with a large brake from the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, drawn by six bay horses with postilions. Further practice will probably be necessary, inasmuch as the taking of the corners in question with a vehicle of the build of the royal coach is by no means an easy one.

At yesterday's meeting of the Westminster City Council, the annual estimates were presented. They showed that the sum required for the coming year was £326 668, of which one of the items was £8,500 for the Coronation. Mr. Booth Fleming, chairman of the Finance Committee, observed that considering that this is one of the richest cities in the world the item referred to was a very small one for such an event. Let them pay up like men and be thankful for having the Coronation in their city.

HOLIDAY FOR SLUM CHILDREN.

The Earl of Arran, who is the honorary treasurer of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, intends if possible to enable 50,000 poor children of London to celebrate the King's Coronation by spending a fortnight in the country, and in this effort he is having the active support of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. W. F. D. Smith, the trustees of the fund and of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishops of London, Islington, Rochester, and Stepney. Usually the workers for the fund send over 40,000 children into the country every summer, but this year if funds will permit, and assistance in this direction is solicited, the number will be increased to 50,000.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The disturbance from Persia has given thick clouds in Kashmir, but no precipitation. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the usual thunderstorms have begun in the South Peninsula.

The chief falls are: Kodaikanal, one inch; and Ootacamund, one and a half inches. The forecast shows few falls in the Submontane Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, Elsewhere there is no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased and skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north, but remain lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during day but continues lower than usual at night in the central Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is below the average at Allahabad; the minimum is lower than usual over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in north Rajputana, but skies continue clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal, night temperature is low in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual everywhere except in west Central India. Temperature during day is about the average; night temperature is in defect in west Central India and at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at most places. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature continues low over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north but light to moderate cloud persists in the south Konkan. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature during day is normal; night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average at Poona and Hyderabad and below it in other places. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Aurangabad and at Poona during night.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north-west is shown to-day over upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Cloud has increased and moderate to heavy cloud prevails over the Punjab and also in upper Sind and north Rajputana. Light to moderate cloud still persist in the south Konkan and on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

Unsettled weather conditions to the north of Latitude 26° N. are likely to continue.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th April, was 29·859 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Light W H'cp M. S.	Moderate W H'cp M. S.	Fresh WH'cp M. S.
Eileen	E C Russell and J F Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
Turquoise	I W Stokes & F J Preston	34 09	16 20	12 05
Melody	J S K Macbeth	19 56	18 11	20 03
Mahshuka	E P Cudlip	15 20	14 17	12 31
Isca	Edgar Faulkner	36 27	33 14	27 12

Course: Special From Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel = 13·18 miles. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	9 54	Emblarking Syndicate
Lylie	Scr	Donald Fraser.

Course: Special From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock—South Karanja Buoy—North Karanja Buoy all to Port—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel = 10·80 miles. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	.....	Major N Kirby, R E
Maud	.....	Officers R E
Mavourneen	.....	Newman Taylor
Clutha	.....	J J Welch
Valkyrie	.....	R Walker
Curlew	.....	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	.....	E Y Watson

Course: Special From Committee Vessel—Tanker Beacon Starboard—Middle Ground Buoy Port—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard, = 10·43 miles. Time-limit—1 2 hour after sunset

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

CHESHIRE REGT. (HOLDERS) vs. HORNETS.

The holders of the Cup, the Cheshire Regiment, had an easy task in disposing of their opponents, the Hornets, on the Marine Lines Maidan on Friday. Their victory was anticipated of course, but it became known that the team included so many new men a heavy score was not expected. Play was, however, of a very one-sided character and although in each half the Hornets made some show of attacking they were never really dangerous and caused the military no anxiety. In the opening stages each team attacked in turn, Eden of the visiting side failing to take advantage of a seemingly good chance of opening an account, while Paul tested Moore on the other side, with a hot shot which was saved very cleverly, The soldiers then went away strongly, a well designed attacked ending with a successful shot which was disallowed under the offside rule. Soon afterwards, however, Duke got the first goal, but in less than a minute his team were defending as a corner which was easily cleared. From this stage the Cheshires may be said to have taken charge of the game, and before half time was called Duke and Whitlow each added points, the score at the interval being.

Cheshire Regiment..... 3 Goals.
Hornets ..... Nil.

After the interval the Cheshires quickly assumed charge, Eden being the first to test Eagle who cleared a hot shot laming himself in doing so. A couple of minutes later, Eden put up the fourth goal, and almost immediately afterwards Eagle cleared a great shot from Whitlow. The Hornets, beaten though they were, held on pluckily and occasionally got into their opponents' territory missing, at least one chance of scoring. But Price and Harris were playing a fine game and the Hornets were not permitted to become really dangerous. Before the game ended Whitlow, Hodgkin's and Eden each scored, and but for the plucky and well-judged work of Eagle, the Hornets would have been more to the bad than they were. At the close the score was:

Cheshire Regt. ..... 7 Goals.
Hornets ..... Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT:—Goal, Moore; backs, Price and Harris; half-backs, McKay, Green and Robinson; forwards Hume-Wright, Whitlow, Eden, Duke and Hodgkins.

HORNETS:—Goal, Eagle; backs, Rodrigues and Eddington; half-backs, Furbisher, Windsor, and Almore; forwards, Conway, Paul, Downes, Garrick and Moleneaux.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. RISING STAR H. C.

On Friday evening on the Gymkhana ground, Bombay, the Grant Medical College played the Rising Star H. C., a team which drew a bye in the first round. The Medical College forwards at once showed themselves the superior team and just after the start of play Hayter was unlucky not to score by tipping in a good centre from Grandhi. The Rising Star team made a short-lived dash into the Medical team's half, but the latter soon returned to the attack and McMorris got away by himself. However, Jalnawalla ran out and dispossessed him of the ball.

The Grant Medicals did not seem to be playing up to their form and for a time the Rising Star held them in their own half. Then came another attack by the Grant Medicals who surrounded their opponents goals, but Jalnawalla saved cleverly more than once especially in stopping a swift shot from Hayter. A period of uninteresting play followed, until Hayter got away by himself once more and scored the first goal of the game. Later, A. Easdon made a good run but was dispossessed by K. Kamat and the whistle was sounded for half time, the score being:

Grant Medical College..... 1 Goal
Rising Star S. C..... Love

In the second half, the Medicals at once took the ball up to their opponents' striking circle, but although play was kept in that quarter of the ground for some time, the defence of the Rising Star H. C. was very stubborn and no score resulted. Then, after a period of desultory tackling in midfield, the Medical team made a combined run, A. Easdon passing across the line to Grandhi, who scored between the left back's legs. The Medical team now had the game all their own way for a time and Jalnawalla had to exercise his full abilities in keeping the opposing forwards out. The attack was continued by the Medical team, credit is due to the halves and backs of the Rising Star men for the persistent way in which they defended their goal. At last the Rising Star forwards took the ball into the Medicals' half, but were not able to keep it there, their attack being inferior to their defence. Play was being carried on in midfield when the whistled called time with the score as follows:—

Grant Medical College..... 2 Goals
Rising Star S. C..... Love

The teams were as follows:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE: Goal, Canteenwalla; backs, Hildreth and H. Easdon; half-backs, Newlands, Osborne and Windsor; forwards, Grandhi, McMorris, Hayter, Cooke and A. Easdon.

RISING STAR S. C: Goal, Jalnawalla; back K. Kamat and W Kmat; half-backs, Rane, Telang and Navalkar; forwards, Pinto, Kantak, Phillips, Wagle and Jayker.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

R. G. A., Colaba vs. B. V. R. (Cyclists) at Marine Lines

All Blacks vs. Lusitinians at Gymkhana.

Results to date:—

Parsi Pioneer "C"	Bye	
Bombay Tramways Co.	"	Tr'mw'y Co 3—2
Rising Star	"	
Bombay Gymkhana ...	Grant Med. 2—0	Grant Med. 2—0
Grant Medical		
Wilson College	B.E.S. W.O.	
B. E. S. Old Boys ...		
Pioneers "A"	Pioneers 'A' 1—0	
Y. M. C. A.....		
R. G. A. Bombay	R.G.A. 3—1	
Parsi Pioneers "A".....		
Royal Warwicks.....	Cyclists 2—0	
B. V. R. Cyclists		
All Blacks	All Blacks 5—0	
Marine Wanderers.....		
Young Parsi H. C.....	Lus. 6—1	
Lusitanians.....		
Durham Light Infty...	D.L.I. 7—0	
Pioneers "B"		
2nd Dorsets.....	Dors'ts. 1—0	
Elphinstone College Gym.		
Hornets Athletic Club(bye)		Ches. Regt. 7—0
Cheshire Regt.....	"	
14th Hussars	"	Hus'a'rs 2—0
G. I. P. Railway.....	"	

FIRE AT KALBADEVIE.

Last night a fire broke out in a house situated in Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevie. It appears that an inmate of the house was lighting a lamp, when it accidentally caught fire. The flames caught the clothes the man was wearing at the time, and also the furniture in the room. The Fort and other fire engines quickly arrived on the scene of fire, but the fire had in the meantime been put out by the tenants of the building pouring water on the flames. The man, who received burns all over his body, was removed to hospital for treatment.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR PHUL-NANA Regd.

The Fascinating Perfume

(Of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark: "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, SYCULLA, and POONA

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..
"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cocoa and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES,
By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON 1911.
ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second Class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season will be conveyed in extra carriages by Mail Train leaving Poona, at 19 hours 35 minutes; and arrive Wathar, at 23 hours 50 minutes where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 14 hours 45 minutes daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the timings shown below :—

Poona dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts, Wathar arr. 12 hrs. 15 mts.
" " 11 " 0 " " " 18 " 3 "
" " 14 " 15 " " " 20 " 30 "
" " 22 " 40 " " " 3 " 16 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—EXTRA First and Second Class Carriages will be attached daily to the Train leaving Wathar, at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona, at 16 hours 45 minutes. First and Second Class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 3 hours 35 minutes, 14 hours 45 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona, at 9 hours 50 minutes, 19 hours 50 minutes and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 35 minutes and arriving at Poona, at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, Light Special Postal Express, having limited Passenger accommodation, will be run daily from the 10th April, 1911, until further notice. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail leaving Bombay, at 22 hours daily. It will leave Poona, at 2 hours 50 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 55 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily, and arrive at Poona, at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona, at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Traing between Poona and Wathar in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily, at 7 hours 20 minutes, after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar, at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 40 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 10 minutes, connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master, at Poona, is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

Madras, 27th March, 1911.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premium in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book !!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity !
Available in all Languages ! !
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil !
Kanarese Edition in the Press ! !
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 8th April, 1911.

A COTTON PICKING MACHINE.

COTTON is a product that, when ripe, must be gathered promptly and with care. If allowed to fall it is soiled and depreciated in value and, as the bolls do not ripen all at once, but mature in succession during several months, they have to be picked at least three times, the last time generally giving a poor return to the picker working on piece-rates. There is always such a demand for labour in the cotton season that schools and factories are often emptied and even domestic servants are called out to assist in the harvest. Of course, the price of labour goes up enormously. The farmers have frequently to bring pickers from a distance, paying their travelling expenses and providing lodging only to find themselves deserted by the new hands for a slight increase of pay elsewhere. The demands of the labourers in the season were at times so exorbitant as to amount to one-fourth of the market value of the cotton and many planters abandoned cotton altogether for less profitable crops that could be gathered by a reaper. In this way a controlling influence arose that was quite independent of markets. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Augus Campbell, a pattern-maker in Chicago, was travelling in the cotton belt, and saw the fields dotted with pickers of all age, each of whom dragged a bag to hold cotton bolls. He thought that it might be possible to make a machine to do this work, and then began a long series of experiments which resulted in failure after failure, seasoned and embittered by the ridicule of the very men he was trying to serve. Mr. Campbell had evidently a very persistent character, for a breakdown only whetted his enthusiasm and, having made up his mind that the thing could be done, he was resolved to be the man to do it. Patent after patent was taken out until his resources were well nigh exhausted, but in the nineteenth year of his labours success was already in sight and with it came the financial assistance that was so much needed. A final trial was arranged on the estate of Mr. Randolph at Wasalachie and the local Commercial Club advertised the events among the farmers. Fifteen hundred people assembled, all warmly interested in the success of the new cotton harvester, and they followed the two machines as they gathered the ripe seed cotton at the rate of 800 pounds per hour or 8,000 pounds in ten hours at a walking pace, leaving the flowers, leaves and half-ripe bolls uninjured. The machine is on four wheels, and is so built as to straddle a row of plants, the wheels running in the furrows. It is driven by a small 30-horse petrol motor and its most remarkable features are vertical cylinders furnished with fingers that pick out the fibre and seed from the ripe bolls, which is then carried to storage baskets at the rear of the machine.

The first successful run made an end of Mr. Campbell's troubles, and although his machine may not yet be perfect, it is in great demand, and in a report made at the request of the European Federation of Cotton Manufacturers, Mr. J. R. McColl says that the Price-Campbell Cotton Picker collects about ten pounds of seed cotton a minute or 5,000 pounds a day allowing for stoppages. It collects 90 per cent. of the ripe cotton, the remaining ten per cent. may be gathered during the second picking, and it is equal to the work of from 22 to 25 hands. The cost of operation including petrol, lubricating oil, and wages of one man and one boy, amounts to Rs. 20 per day, or one-sixteenth of an anna per pound, or, including repairs and depreciation, five-thirty seconds of an anna. The present cost of picking by hand is not less than half an anna per pound. When any agriculturist begins to cultivate land in excess of the requirements of those who live and feed on it, the demand for irregular supplies of labour will soon establish a limit to his operations, for if he is not ready with the means of collecting his crop when it is ripe, he may have a heavy loss instead of a large profit. The great wheat districts of the Western United States could never have been developed to their present capacity had it not been for the services of the agricultural engineer who, long before the petrol engine was invented, provided a machine that with forty horses would plough, sow and finish the ground in one operation on fields that were at times as much as fourteen miles long. When the time for harvest arrived, another horse-driven machine cut the heads from the wheat, threshed, winnowed and placed the grain in sacks ready to be removed by carts. The straw was left and served as manure. In this way a bushel of wheat cost less to produce in the Western States than in the wheat regions of India.

The limits of harvesting cotton by hand have evidently been reached in the Southern States, the workers will now be fewer, better paid and more reliable. But, of far more importance to the manufacturing community, the cotton crop will be increased to an extent that it is difficult at present to estimate, for the cotton harvester can be turned to ploughing and other farm work at various times of the year. The arts of agriculture seem nowadays to aim at carrying on all the year's work with a fixed staff of hands or with an occasional small supplement at busy times. This indicates estates large enough to afford, and use effectively, the most labour-saving appliances and it seems to foreshadow the agricultural estate of the future in India, in which the banks will find a sound investment and which will ignore the Marwari altogether. The Price-Campbell Cotton Picker may have to be modified to suit Indian conditions, or Indian methods may have to be changed to meet the requirements of the machine, but in any case the invasion of the machine in agriculture, long begun, must continue in order that agriculture may be ranked among other reliable investments in India, as it became quite a quarter of a century ago in Egypt.

PROFESSOR JACKSON IN BOMBAY.

THE distinguished American scholar, Dr. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian languages in the Columbia University of New York, who is on a visit to this country, has, on the invitation of a Committee of leading Parsis, been giving a series of lectures this week, which have been followed with great interest by the Parsis, who naturally are delighted to hear personally a great scholar of their religion discourse on his special subject. The learned doctor is, indeed, not a stranger to them, for his books are well-known here, some of them being translated into the vernacular and others studied closely by their students, and also because he has visited them before. When, ten years ago, Professor Jackson came here on his first visit, we wrote at some length of his scholarly work and reputation among learned men of Europe and America. He was then known chiefly as an Iranist or scholar of the ancient religion and languages of Iran or Persia, and his best book so far was his exhaustive monograph on Zoroaster, the Prophet of ancient Iran and of the modern Parsis. This latter work, based as it was on a comprehensive study of nearly all the Oriental as well as classical accounts of that sage of Bactrie, was remarkable especially as the production of a man then in his thirty-seventh year. Though the subject is rather abstruse and remote and is certainly caviare to the general public, he has treated it in such an interesting manner, that it is no exaggeration to say, as we did at the time it was published, that this biography of a personage who flourished at least two thousand five hundred years ago, and according to many twice that period and even more, ago, and whose very existence as a historical personality has been doubted by some, is as readable and realistic as that of any modern and well-known hero. For Dr. Jackson is by no means Dr. Dryasdust of Scott's creation; he has learning enough and to spare, as learned men themselves have acknowledged, but he has that rare grace of making his subject, whatever it be, attractive to the ordinary reader, and throws the glamour of style around it that at once lifts it from the region of scholarly obscurity. This gift of style and imagination makes him specially attractive as a lecturer, and his lectures, both ten years ago and now during the present week, have been followed throughout with great attention and pleasure.

During the ten years that have passed since his first visit, Dr. Jackson has added considerably to his reputation by his repeated travels in Persia and Central Asia, lands in which he is specially interested on account of his favourite studies. He has visited those lands thrice already and is going there again for a fourth time after leaving India in a few weeks. He has already published a big book of Persian travels, giving the experiences of his first visit, and will soon follow it up by another which is in the press, embodying the results of his two other visits. The lecture therefore, which he gave the other afternoon on these travels in Persia, was followed with special interest, for the Parsis, as Mr. Karkaria well expressed it on the occasion, had looked forward with eagerness after reading his book on Persia to the day when they should hear the account of his travels from his own lips. It was a long time since a similarly distinguished scholarly traveller in Persia addressed a Bombay audience. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who distinguished himself greatly by his archæological researches in Persia, visited Bombay on his way home in 1855, and delighted our predecessors in this city by delivering an address on his learned labours in that ancient country on the same day in the first week of April of that year as his successor by a strange coincidence has done during the present week. We do not remember any other instance of a famous traveller addressing a Bombay audience on his own Persian travels. Dr. Livingstone, it is true, spoke in this city in the Town Hall on his own epoch-making travels, about ten years after Rawlinson, but then that prince of modern travellers had for his subject his labours in Africa and not Persia. Dr. Jackson is the pupil and the pupil's pupil of some of the most famous Orientalists in the world. He studied Sanskrit—for he is a great Sanskritist besides being an Iranist—under Professors Lanman and Hopkins, and the former is the pupil of the great American Orientalist Whitney, on whose birthday, Feb. 9, Dr. Jackson was auspiciously enough born. He is the Iranian pupil of Dr. Gildner, the famous professor now at Marburg, and through him is connected with that prince of Orientalists, Rudolph von Roth, on whose birthday, April 3, he commenced his Bombay lectures this week. He is also related in a scholarly way to Haug, the Iranian scholar, who was here fifty years ago, and whose name the Parsis revere as much as Dr. Jackson's, for both Roth and Haug were the fellow pupils at Gottingen of the great Semitic scholar Heinrich Ewald, the teacher of as many others who became great teachers in their day.

GOLD AT GOLCONDA.

GOLCONDA has long been a ruined city, its glories having given way to its near neighbour, Hyderabad. Its fame is confined to Indian history in which its Kutb Shahi kings played a distinguished part as powerful rulers of the Deccan for a long time, till Aurangzib conquered them in 1687 and Samson-like ruined himself in the barren conquest. Under Aurangzib's weak successors a new State arose, independent of Delhi, but Hyderabad became its capital and Golconda remained in its neglected condition. It continues to the present day as a city of the dead, with hardly any population, its walls dilapidated and its old palaces, mosques and dwellings tumbled down and deserted. Curiously, its renown had spread to the West and in English literature it has given its name to splendid diamonds of which it was the supposed home. But in reality, there are no diamond mines either at Golconda itself or within its immediate neighbourhood. The Golconda diamonds were so called because they were found in the dominions of the great Kutb Shahi kings who had their capital in that city. The great French jeweller-traveller, Tavernier, who came to India two centuries and a half ago, has much to say about these Golconda diamonds which were in fact found a long way off from that place. However gold was found there, if not diamonds, and its mines were famous in former days. But these have been long since exhausted and are now filled with water during the monsoon. They are mere pits now, and it would be as absurd to hope of getting gold out of them now. Yet a few weeks ago a story was circulated that gold was to be found there again in these pits, and that too to an almost fabulous extent. The pits are now used for making bricks and these bricks, as our Hyderabad correspondent told us a month ago, were noticed to look yellowish, and that was at once attributed to the gold deposit of these once famous mines. This supposed discovery was bruited about and of course became extravagantly exaggerated in its progress. It was calculated with avidity that these miraculous pits of Golconda would yield crores of rupees in a short time. Even it was asserted that these wonderful bricks were chemically analysed and the result most satisfactory. Some local goldsmith it seems had roughly made a crude assay which confirmed these delusory hopes. The Hyderabad authorities were buoyed up for a short while with visions of fabulous wealth flying to the State treasury from this unexpected source. But the expert assayer widely tore up these visions by his cold matter-of-fact examination, which declared that the yellowish tint of the brick was due not to any gold deposit whatever, but to some such far inferior substance as mica. The golden dreams of Golconda were thus dissipated into thin air, and the bricks that were supposed to contain gold and were for a few weeks detained under strict watch, have been released from surveillance and allowed to serve their humble purpose. The disappointment to Hyderabadis must no doubt have been keen, but it is good that the bubble has been pricked almost as soon as it was formed, otherwise the harm done would have been great. Hyderabad has its genuine gold mines in Lingsagar District, and their yield is an ounce of gold to a ton of rubbish, a very fair return. But the pits at Golconda held forth the promise of yielding forty times as much, and that is of course a hope hard to give up.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor is expected to preside at a Town's meeting on the 13th instant to consider steps to celebrate His Majesty the King's visit.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER" and the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" and "Northcote" left Bombay, at sunset, last evening, for the Persian Gulf.

MR. HALDANE has taken the title of Viscount Haldane of Cloan.

THE garden party given by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares at Bangalore on Tuesday evening, was very well-attended both by European and Indian gentlemen.

THE attention of our readers is drawn to our Public Notification Column, in which is published a Notice from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, regarding fast trains to and from Surat during the Easter Holidays.

THE site of the recent United Provinces Exhibition now looks like a town in ruins. Nearly all the exhibits have been removed. There will be a large auction beginning, on the 15th, of all articles belonging to it.

THE Lieut.-Governor of Burma left on Thursday night, for Maymyo for the summer.

A NUMBER of farewells are being given to Sir John and Lady Stanley on the eve of their departure for England.

THE Earl of Minto arrived at Marseilles on March 1, from Ajaccio, and left by the Paris express.

THE first keel plates of the unarmoured cruiser "Amphion" have been laid at Pembroke Dockyard.

THE instructional staff of the School of Musketry, Hythe, is in future to include an officer of the Cavalry

THE Paris Sanitary Convention Regulations will be imposed at Aden against vessels arriving from Muscat which has been declared plague infected.

IN the annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England, recently issued, it is stated that the net rental of estates produced £1,432,000 in 1910, and that dividends, etc., brought the total funds to £2,367,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE latest reports, respecting the condition of Lord Crewe are favourable, but it does not seem to be expected that he will be able to resume Ministerial work for some time to come, and it is feared that he will never be quite the same man again. People are asking whether, if Viscount Morley is still Secretary of State for India, he will accompany His Majesty to India for the great "function" at Delhi. It appears to be essential that some member of the Cabinet should be included in the Royal suite, and if that is the case obviously the most suitable would be the Secretary of State for India. It has been rumoured in some quarters that Mr. Haldane on his elevation to the peerage—if it is allowable to call it "elevation"—would relieve Lord Morley of the responsibility of ruling as the Secretary of State if he be a strong man always does rule our Eastern Empire ; but for the present at all events Mr. or rather Viscount Haldane is to remain at the War Office. Personally I doubt if the arrangement announced this morning is more than a temporary one. Colonel Seeley does not gain much by exchanging the Colonial Under-Secretaryship for the Military Under-Secretaryship and his entrance in the Cabinet cannot surely be much longer delayed. Moreover, Viscount Haldane is, I am told, of opinion that his work at the War Office is accomplished ; which points to his removal to another sphere, though not necessarily the India Office. I have heard his name connected with the Local Government Board now raised to the status of the Secretaryship of State, and it is said that he is the best man in the Government to have charge of the complicated legislation which that department has been incubating for such a long time and which must be hatched at no very distant date. But what is to be done with Mr. John Burns, and why should he leave the Local Government Board. I am unaware of any reason except that he is as we all know hated by many persons in the Labour parties and that he is privately depreciated by certain people who, notwithstanding their adherence to Liberal principles, are not in their hearts Democrats. These individuals have never entirely forgiven Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for putting a workman in the Cabinet. The selection of Lord Lucas to succeed Colonel Seeley at the Colonial Office is a good one. He has inherited the ability but not the political eccentricity of his father, the late Hon. Auberon Herbert, and he early showed his interest in Colonial matters by a serious tour in company with the present Under-Secretary of State for India, which resulted in a work entitled "Canada and the Empire," the joint production of the two clever young travellers.

"ALL-BRITISH."

The All-British shopping week is now assured of the success which it has promised since its conception. Already the West End is aglow with red, white and blue, and next Monday many miles of bunting and tri-coloured ribbons and thousands of flags will give an air of festivity to the great business houses and lend a wealth of grateful colour to the streets. It is refreshing, amid the Cassandra-like wails about our decadence in industries and arts to which we have been so long accustomed, to note that Whiteleys can make a good show of British-made products in all there 111 departments and that Pontings can fill each of their 90 odd plate-glass windows with feminine garb of varied character, all produced within the four corners of these islands. Gamages are making something of a feature of Indian implements of sport, such as Badminton racquets, polo-sticks, the cheaper cricket balls, etc. The Queen is taking a great interest in all-British industries, especially in British-made silks, and it is believed that by the end of next week it will have been found that the British matron will have followed this illustrious example to a degree which will encourage the repetition of this noteworthy exhibition.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mr. Churchill's rejection of the demand for an enquiry into the police treatment of the suffragettes at their last demonstration has not ended the matter. Two K. C.'s, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Ellis Griffith, commissioned to make an investigation by supporters of the suffragettes, to-day publish a report in which they strongly proclaim the need for "a searching and impartial enquiry." Lord Robert gives a list of facts "either admitted or beyond reasonable dispute" and states that the women suffered every species of indignity and violence. "In some cases their arms and their fingers were twisted; in others they were struck in the face and beaten. Several of them were thrown on the ground and some were kicked." Had these things occurred during some of the earlier and more violent demonstrations, there would not have been so much cause for comment, but Lord Robert emphasises that it is difficult to see what arrangements less likely to cause a breach of public order could have been made by those responsible for the demonstration. Albeit, he thinks personally their determination to carry it out regrettable. You will remember that Mr. Churchill accused the women of mendacity with regard to these charges. He seems to enjoy raising a storm.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Thirty-five ponies for the English team, which is going to make a determined effort to regain the American International Polo Cup, were embarked at Tilbury yesteday. They reach New York on April 3, after which they will be played at the Lakewood grounds on the estate of Mr. George Gould. Fourteen of the ponies were purchased by the America Cup Recovery Fund ; the others are placed at the disposal of the team by a number of owners. £6,400 has been raised ; £600 more only is required. The English polo world has set its heart on regaining the cup and the organization of the arrangements up to the present has been carried out in a determined and business-like manner despite many difficulties. Captain Hardress Lloyd and Captain H. Wilson sail in the "Lusitania" on April 8. Captain F. W. Barrett, Captain Leslie Cheape and Mr. E. W. Palmes are expected here from India on April 15, and will leave for America on the 19th.

MORAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The able paper on the problem of religious or moral training in India, and the discussion which it evoked, are printed in this week's number of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts. Owing to the late hour, Mr. Hill was prevented at the meeting on the 16th from replying to the various points raised by Sir Theodore Morison, Sir John Rees and other speakers ; his written reply is added to the discussion. There is also an interesting communication from Mr. Edward Giles, C.I.E., late Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. Mr. Giles compliments Mr. Hill on the way he put his case, but is inclined to enter a caveat against "the presumption that a secular system of education had not only produced unsatisfactory results, but was mainly responsible for that condition of unrest and for the worst form of political agitations which is so much to be deplored." Mr. Giles indicates other causes for the unrest which has afflicted India in common with all the leading countries of the world. Incidentally, Mr. Giles reminds us that in 1883, Mr. Justice Telang opposed the introduction of a moral text-book, and that though the Educational Commission, of which that brilliant man was a member, recommended its preparations, the idea was finally abandoned. But Mr. Giles, notwithstanding his scepticism, says that if a moral text-book worthy of universal adoption can be produced, he agrees with Mr. Hill that the experiment should be tried.

CHARLES DICKENS AND "DORA SPENLOW."

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, makes an interesting, not to say invaluable, contribution to the correspondence that has been excited in various quarters by the book entitled "Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell," published by Mr. William K. Bixby in America. People were wondering how the correspondence between the greatest of the Victorian novelists and "Dora" came to be revealed to us from the New World ; but now Sir G. Birdwood has, one would imagine, conclusively proved that the book is after all not really another feather in the cap of "Yankee Doodle," but was actually made in Piccadilly, London, by Mr. J. H. Stonehouse, an old friend of Sir George's and the friend of everyone who has dealings in illustrated and old books and rare editions with a famous firm of publishers on the sunny side of the great Metropolitan thoroughfare. Sir George evidently does not care much for revelations of the private lives of great men, particularly of great writers, and his chief interest has been in vindicating the claims of Mr. Stonehouse to recognition in connection with Mr. Bixby's book; but he is careful also to indicate that the publication of the correspondence between Dickens and "Dora" was more than justified by the fact that it completely clears both from all taint of the scandal that for years has been associated in the dark places of Society with Dickens' bright and, as now proved, unsullied name. All honour to Mr. Stonehouse and Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co.

A COURT FAVOURITE.

The Hon. Alexander Yorke, who was for so many years connected with the Court, died suddenly at Palermo a week ago, to the grief of a wide circle of friends both in Society and amongst the poor of the East End of London. With regard to the latter, one of the most useful "shelters" for homeless men in Stepney owes its existence to his own generosity and to the money he raised from his wealthy friends. He was an excellent mimic and would have done well as an actor. Nobody at Balmoral ever suffered from ennui when it was his turn to be on duty at the Royal residence in the Highlands, and he even went so far as to "take off" Queen Victoria, whom he was devoted and who greatly liked him. Once she pretended to be very angry with him when she was told that he did not hesitate to mimic even her, and she called Mr. Yorke before her to ask if it was true that he imitated her for the amusement of the ladies and gentlemen of her household. He was obliged to admit the soft impeachment and was about to retire gracefully as possible, when Queen Victoria said "Stop a moment, Mr. Yorke. Please show me how I am mimicked by you behind my back." He was for once in his life entirely confused and full of apologies, but she persisted in her command. Finally, he went through the performance. When it was over she said, trying to be as grave as her keen sense of humour permitted: "Now go away and don't mimic me any more."

OLLA PODRIDA.

When the *Times* takes to blessing the hare or as following Mr. Harry Furniss's lead calls the ankle skirts, the people who thought they had killed the new departure in feminine attire by their somewhat ponderous ridicule must be feeling rather small. Neglecting for the moment certain high considerations discussed in Mr. Furniss's advertisement—I beg pardon, letter—the *Times* has the courage to avow that there is not little to be said for the coming garment "on the prosaic and utterly non-fashionable ground of commonsense, convenience and hygiene, while there is not much if anything to be said against it on æsthetic grounds." The *Times* knows no reason why it should not be made just as comely and as seemly as any other kind of skirt. It largely depends upon the figure." A lady of the proportions of, say, the Tichborne claimant, would do well not to don what in a more squeamish age were called unmentionables.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld's publishers announce that the author of "Indian Dust" has now in the Press another volume of sketches entitled "Life and its Puppets : Stories from India and the West." The first story, running to seven chapters, consists, we are told, of realistic scenes of old Indian life, with stirring episodes of the border warfare of the Rajput chiefs. In three of the tales the venue is changed to Great Britain and one of these recently appeared in a popular periodical.

The notorious Shyamaji Krishnavarma complains in the March number of the *Indian Sociologist* that one result of a recent sensational trial in London has been to compel him once more to find fresh printers. "The persistent persecutions," of which he is the terrible victim, has, we learn, "entailed no fewer than seven transfers in less than seven years as regards the printing of the "Indian Sociologist!"

THE IMPERIAL LEAGUE.

Promotion of Loyalty in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 7.

A report of the Imperial League for 191[illegible] has just been published, and it is a record of useful work in the direction of spreading loyal views and combating sedition in Madras. The League, with the Maharaja of Bobbili as President, was started early in 1910. The members are all Zamindars and at present the total strength is forty, while the income of the League for the year was Rs. 1,348. As Madras has been very quiet politically during the period under review, there was small scope, says the "Madras Times," for the energies of the League, but good work was done in founding prizes for essays to be written by students on loyalty to the British Raj. These prizes were competed for by a large number of students and the prize essays are reported to have been very good.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

It is stated that over eight lakhs of rupees have been subscribed up to Saturday last, for the Hindu University scheme. It is understood that a deputation will shortly tour throughout the country to collect funds for the University.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUGGESTED IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

Great Scarcity of Coolie Labour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the House of Lords, replying to questions by Lord Ampthill, regarding the South African Immigration Bill, Lord Lucas, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said that, subject to certain amendments which had been published in a recent Parliamentary paper, the Imperial Government accepted the Bill as redressing the grievances of Indians. Since then additions had been made securing the rights of domiciled Indians and their wives and children, including the granting of permits for their re-admittance to South Africa, if they temporarily left the country.

Creation of Advisory Board Mooted.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 7.

In the House of Assembly, in Committee of Supply, Mr. Smuts hinted at the creation of an Advisory Board in connection with immigration.

The Minister thought that too much had been made of the education test in the past. He advocated, rather, a test of health and character.

The Natal Immigration Board has passed applications for leave to import 15,000 to 16,000 Indians. It is stated that owing to the good harvests in India and other factors, it is almost impossible to obtain Indians.

Madras Government Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The following is an order passed by the Madras Government with reference to a representation made in connection with the arrival of 70 Sardar coolies from Natal to recruit coolies on a large scale. With reference to their letter, dated March 6, 1911, the Secretaries to the Indian South African League will be informed that as emigration to Natal continues to be lawful up to June 30 next, no special steps can be taken to interfere with the ordinary working of the Emigration Law, but all registering officers will be directed to observe carefully the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Indian Emigration Act 17 of 1908. On receipt of the notification prohibiting emigration to the Natal district, the Magistrates in all recruiting centres should promulgate it as widely as possible in the vernacular as well as in English.

VIEWS OF HOME GOVERNMENT.

London, March 24.

A Parliamentary paper [Cd. 5579] has been issued, containing correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor-General of South Africa, respecting a Bill to regulate immigration into the Union of South Africa, with special reference to Asiatics. The general views of His Majesty's Government on the subject are expressed in the following extracts from a despatch from Lord Crewe to Lord Gladstone, dated Oct. 7, 1910 :—

"I desire specially to draw the attention of your Ministers to the precedent for this solution afforded by the immigration legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia. . . . Your Ministers will see that this legislation opposes no hindrance to the entrance of coloured persons as such. In this important respect it conforms to the traditional policy of the Empire, which, numbering as it does many millions of coloured men among its subjects, has scrupulously avoided drawing distinctions before the law merely on the ground of race and colour. Yet the entrance into Australia of coloured persons, to whose admission Australian opinion is strongly opposed, is effectually checked under the law by the action of the immigration officers. I need hardly repeat in this connection that His Majesty's Government, while strongly urging that the proscription by Act of Parliament of the inhabitants of one part of the Empire by another is open to the gravest objection both from their own point of view and from that of the sufferers, fully recognise the right of a self-governing community such as the Union to choose the elements of which it shall be constituted, and it is in no way their desire to press your Government to admit immigrants, whom the people of South Africa are resolved to exclude. They only ask that the exclusion of such immigrants shall not be provided for in a manner, which subjects them to unnecessary humiliation.

"I trust that in dealing with the position in Natal, your Ministers will recognise the great services of the Indian population in developing that province, not only by remedying specific grievances so far as possible, but also by exerting the whole power and influence of the Union Government to secure considerate treatment of them, especially by the municipal bodies with whom they come in contact."

STATE MONOPOLY OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

Huge Measure for Italy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, APRIL 6.

The Government will shortly introduce Legislation for the creation of a State Monopoly of Life Insurance. The revenue from it will be entirely devoted to old age and invalidity pensions for workmen.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, of Hongkong, has been appointed Superintendent of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

[Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., was born in 1859 and educated at Rugby, Trinity College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital. He is a Lieut.-Col. in the R. A. M. C.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The death is announced of Lieut-Gen. Sir Oriel Tanner.

[Lieut-General Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner, K.C.B., was born in 1832. He entered the Army in 1850 and served through the Indian Mutiny in 1858, was mentioned in despatches during the Afghanistan Expedition of 1878-80, and commanded a brigade in Egypt in 1882, when he was again mentioned in despatches. From 1883 to 1888 he commanded the Quetta Division. Late of the 29th Bombay Infantry, he was made Hon. Colonel of the 129th D. C. Own Baluch Regiment. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1892.]

THE ARCHER SHEE CASE.

Compensation to be given to the Cadet.

COMPROMISE ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The discussion of the Archer Shee case, in which the Naval Cadet, Archer Shee, was dismissed from Osborne in 1908, charged with stealing a postal order, although after two years his innocence was admitted by the Court of appeal, has been revived latterly, through the publication of correspondence, in which the father bitterly complained that there had been no expression of regret from Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, or from the Admiralty, for the prolonged denial of justice, and claimed compensation to the extent of ten thousand pounds for the ruining of his son's career.

The Admiralty repudiated the claim, reminding him that shortly before the stealing affair, the father was warned to remove his son, unless he worked better.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Cave raised a debate on the whole question on Mr. McKenna's salary.

Mr. McKenna vigorously defended the *bona fides* of the Admiralty, but admitted that at present its procedure in case of grave charges was faulty. He had issued amending instructions. As regards compensation, it would never have been mentioned in the warning letter had not the Archer Shees demanded ten thousand pounds and refused to negotiate on any other basis. He was bound to protest in the interests of the taxpayers. He emphasised the point that the charges had been absolutely withdrawn, and admitted that it was a case for generous treatment. He was willing to pay taxed costs, but would not give a firm of solicitors a blank cheque.

After speeches by Mr. F. E. Smith, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lyttelton, the latter commenting on the absence of any expression of regret, Mr. McKenna expressed his unqualified regret at the pain suffered by the father and son, and was quite ready to come to an arrangement. He understood that Sir Edward Carson had offered to help, and Sir Rufus Isaacs would endeavour to secure the assistance of Lord Mersey in fixing the compensation and scale of costs. He was glad to leave the matter to Lord Mersey's decision.

Mr. Cave expressed his satisfaction.

MR. BALFOUR AND HOME RULE.

A Danger to Imperial Unity.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

At a Unionist demonstration at Lambeth, Mr. Balfour accused the Government of deliberately plotting to pass Home Rule over the heads of the electorate. He dwelt on the danger of Home Rule to Imperial unity.

Mr. Balfour further said that the necessity of the Unionist programme was social reform.

THE ZEMSTVOS BILL.

Council of Empire's Charge Against Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 7.

The Council of Empire, by 98 votes to 52, has adopted the interpellation of the 3rd instant, charging the Government with a breach of the fundamental laws of the Empire by passing the Zemstvos Bill by Imperial Prerogative.

This is the first occasion in its history.

The speakers on the side of the majority declared that Russia was entering on a new era of the struggle against reaction.

BRITISH POTATO FAMINE.

Rapid Rise of Prices.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A potato famine is imminent. Prices have increased 50 per cent. in a fortnight, principally owing to the poor French crop in 1910.

Matters are likely to be worse yet. A devastating blizzard has swept across Jersey.

THE TROUBLE IN YEMEN.

Capital Relieved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 6.

The Turkish relief force has entered Sanaa.

OIL-DRIVEN WARSHIP.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

At a conference of the Institution of Naval Architects in London, yesterday, Mr. Diesel, the oil-engine inventor, stated that a battleship with his engines was already in execution. He stated that he was forbidden to say more.

AMERICAN PUBLISHER'S SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 7.

Mr. Craige Lippincott, President of the Publishing Company, has committed suicide during temporary mental aberration.

MR. HEALY OFFERED A SEAT.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Frewen, the member for North-east Cork, has offered to resign his seat in favour of Mr. Healy.

REVISED JAPANESE TARIFF.

Still Hits British Trade Badly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

London exporters, interviewed regarding the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, while admitting that the reduced Japanese duties are much better than the general tariff, said that the effects on the lower classes of cotton textiles and woollen goods will still be most serious. As regards some, it is probable that not another piece will be shipped after July 17th. Thicker sheet-iron is badly hit, while the galvanised-iron trade is likely to be killed.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

There is considerable speculation, regarding the object of the inclusion in the Japanese tariff treaty of a schedule enumerating certain articles which will continue to be admitted free into England, and a provision enabling both Governments to modify the schedules after the lapse of a year.

This is regarded by Tariff Reformers as indicating the possibility of Tariff Reform in the near future, and threat of retaliation against the Japanese, unless substantial reductions are made in the new tariff.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Discussion in French Chamber.

PARIS, APRIL 7.

During the debate in the Senate on the foreign policy of the Government, M. Ribot, referring to the critical situation in Fez, said it was France's policy to support the Sultan and establish order in the provinces. It was easy for the French to go to Fez, but difficult to substitute themselves for Mulai Hafid.

Spanish Premier's Statement.

MADRID, APRIL 7.

In an interview, Senor Canalejas, the Premier, said the Government was taking steps not to be surprised by the events in Morocco.

CROWN PRINCE IN ROME.

Speeches at State Banquet.

ROME, APRIL 7.

A state banquet was given in the Quirinal, yesterday, in honour of the German Crown Prince and Princess. Most cordial toasts were exchanged.

King Victor Emmanuel welcomed the Crown Prince's mission of congratulation, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Italian Unity, as a pledge of the intimate friendship of Italy and Germany.

PERPETUAL LEASES IN JAPAN.

Subject of Separate Agreement.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Lord Ronaldshay, said that the question of perpetual leases in Japan would be the subject of a separate agreement.

BIG LINER ASHORE.

Thousand Passengers in Danger.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A Reuter message from New York states that the North German Lloyd's steamer "Prinzess Irene" is ashore off Fire Island. There are a thousand passengers on board and the situation is serious. The weather is threatening and the sea lumpy. The vessel is connected with shore life-saving apparatus, but any attempt to remove the passengers at present would be dangerous.

FRENCH POLITICAL SCANDAL.

Sensational Statements.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A considerable scandal has been created by the discovery of leakages in the French Foreign Office. An official and two others have been arrested. The papers say that the contents of stolen documents were used to make Russia believe that France was acting with Britain against Russian interests. This led to rumours of the renunciation of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF LAHORE.

Pope Grants an Audience.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Pope has granted an audience to the Right Rev. Dr. Eastermans, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Blackburn Rovers, yesterday, lost at home to Everton by one goal to nil.

THE Maharajah of Dharbanga is down with cholera. The attack is not, however, a very serious one.

MR. JAS. GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of the "New York Herald," arrived at Cochin a few days ago, in his steam yacht the "Lysistrata" from Colombo and Travancore and left on the evening of the 4th instant, for Mangalore, whence the yacht goes to Bombay.

THE VICEROY AT QUETTA

Durbar of Beluchi Chiefs.

OBLIGATIONS OF TRANQUIL RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, APRIL 7.

The Viceroy's address at the Durbar held this morning at the Sandiman Memorial Hall was as follows:—

Your Highness, Sardars, and Maliks of Baluchistan,—The history and growth of this Frontier Province of Baluchistan is well-known to me. I have studied it with interests and it is therefore a source of pleasure to me to be able so early in my Viceroyalty to visit this country and make the personal acquaintance of its chiefs and leading men, whom I see assembled before me in this Durbar to-day. It is now scarcely 35 years ago that these territories known as Baluchistan came under the control of the British Government. Many of you here to-day must remember the days when this country was convulsed with internecine strife, when tribe raided tribe and fortunate was the man who could reap what he had sown. Unable to live in peace among yourselves, you were unable to live at peace with your neighbours, and it was due to the trouble you gave to those on your borders that the British Government had to intervene in your country. When I look round at the Quetta of to-day, and see the progress which has been made in this Province, when I see peacefully assembled here the men and the sons of men who so few years ago would have been unable to meet each other except in conflict, I cannot help being impressed with the great changes, which have come about in your country. While to me it is a source of deep gratification to think that these beneficient changes are due to the civilising effect of the British administration in the country; it must be no less a matter of congratulation to you yourselves to see the change which has hereby come about in your lives, your security and your prosperity.

It is now neatly five years ago that my predecessor, Lord Minto, visited Quetta and, in reviewing the history of Baluchistan during that period, I am rejoiced to find that it has been one of steady advancement in civilisation and material progress, that your reputation for loyalty has been fully maintained and that these past five years have been characterised throughout by conditions of continuous peace and tranquillity. It is a record of which your chiefs and headmen of this province have just reason to be proud; a record which must be as pleasant for you who have enjoyed the material benefits of it to look back upon, as it is pleasant now for me to acknowlege and applaud. When I consider that this is a frontier province composed of races and clans of a martial and warlike character, whose reputation for peace and good order in the past was far from being of the best, I cannot help thinking that the system of administration inaugurated by your first ruler Sir Robert Sandiman, and carried on by his distinguished successors, is one which suits the needs and requirements both of Government and the people alike. If I understand this system aright, it is one which, while enabling you to retain that freedom which is the natural heritage of the dwellers of this country of lofty mountains and highland plateaux, confers upon you by the wholesome discipline of your own ancient customs and laws enforced under the firm but benevolent control of your British administration all the benefits of peace and order and prosperity. Such being the case, I would enjoin you to ensure as far as you yourselves are concerned that no departure be made from that system, if such can possibly be avoided, except for reasons of the most strong and convincing order.

WORDS OF ADMONITION.

But Your Highness, Sardars, and Maliks,—I owe it to my position of the Viceroy, not merely to afford myself the pleasure of giving you that mead of praise which the good state of Baluchistan justifies but address to you, the Chiefs and representatives of various clans and races, who occupy this country, a few words of advice and admonition regarding your conduct in future. In the first place I am glad to be able to congrtulate your Highness, the Khan of Kelat, on the continued progress in the administration of your naibats, under the able and energetic management of your political advisor, Khan Bahadur Kaji Jellauddin Khan. The revenues of these naibats have trebled themselves in the last few years. I further congratulate Your Highness on the steady advance in the peace and prosperity of the district, but in the important district of Mekran, under the management of your Nejim, Nawab Mehrulla, with the increased resources at your disposal, it is my confident hope that Your Highness will be enabled to take such steps for the improved welfare of your subjects as may be necessary for the fulfilment of that obligation which rests on all chiefs, secured from internal and external danger by British protection, to show liberality and enlightenment of administration. It is an obligation, which I feel sure Your Highness will loyally carry out. I am glad to see to-day the Jam of Las Belas present and restored to health. I trust that on his return to his State, he will continue to show that active interest in the administration of his State which characterised his rule before ill-health necessitated his taking a temporary rest. You Baluch and Brahui Sardars of Baluchisthan tribes, who like your fathers before you have rendered good and loyal services to Government, and who now to-day enjoy a position of considerable privilage in the matter of self-government and revenue, I urge you to continue to merit those privileges by abstension from dissensions among yourselves and by administering your tribes with justice, impartiality and firmness according to your ancient laws and customs. You Sardars and Malika of the administered districts deserve very great praise for your loyal assistance to Government and for the peace and good order you have maintained of recent years, such crime as has occurred in your territories, as understood, being largely the work of bad characters or outlaws who have come from across the border. I am glad to say that the arrangements recently made in concert with His Majesty the Amir are likely to diminish such troubles in the future. You yourselves have, however, important duties to perform in order to assist in preventing them altogether. You desire to manage your own internal affairs according to your own tribal custom as administered by your own Jirgas. I am also desirous of continuing that system, but you cannot always continue to enjoy the privileges of the system without fulfilling its obligations. The most important of these obligations is that of tribal responeibility. I refer specially to the responsibility for arresting offenders or tracking them to the limits of another tribe, on whom a similar responsibility thus falls. This rule must be enforced if you wish to retain your privileges, whether the offenders come from across the border or not.

With these few admonitions I again express to you, all the chief Sardars and Maliks of Baluchistan, my high appreciation of your good services, loyalty and good conduct. I take this opportunity of recording also my appreciation of the able services you have so recently rendered my Government in the Census operations. I learn on this occasion the Census was extended for the first time to the whole of Baluchistan to the exception of the small area of Kharan. The successful carrying out of these operations over this wide country of 132,000 square miles is a matter which reflects very great credit on all concerned.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.

Before concluding I would like to say a few words on the general prospect of progress in this country. Much has been done in many ways of late years in the direction of improving the material prosperity of the province. In this extensive province of yours, which in area is about 1-14th of the Indian dominions, the recent Census has shown that the population is comparatively very small. This would prove that there is a wide scope of further development of the latent resources of the country, both in order to increase the prosperity of its present population and to enable the country to support a much larger population. I know that my officers in Baluchistan are alive to the importance of encouraging the development of local resources, and I am glad to learn that with this object in view there are novel irrigation schemes in progress or under consideration for increasing the area of cultivation. It is to the increase of irrigation, the extension of cultivation, and the improvement of agricultural methods that your attention should more specially be directed. In this connection I understand that my Government is assisting you to develope the fruit-growing industry which in this favoured climate of Baluchistan, should in the near future tend greatly to increase your prosperity. In these and all other matters tending to the welfare and progress of this country, I assure you of my own personal interest and co-operation. There is one point on which I feel that I owe you some reparation. I have taken from you to be my Foreign Secretary a high official, who during the past few years has, I know, won your confidence, respect, and, I think, I may say, affection. I am sure it is a pleasure to you all to see him here again with me to-day. Well, you have at least the consolation of knowing that your best interests will always have a warm advocate at my side in the person of Sir Henry MacMahon.

It has given me much pleasre to meet you all here to-day and the acquaintance now made will, I trust, be further increased and cemented during my term of Viceroyalty. Many of you I hope to meet again shortly at the coming assembly, when, as you know, His Gracious Majesty King George, Emperor of India, has expressed his intention of holding an Imperial Durbar to make known his Coronation to all his Indian subjects. Baluchistan will, I hope, be adequately represented on that auspicious occasion, and I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you at Delhi.

LATER.

There was a Garden Party in the Residency grounds, this afternoon, which was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Archer accompanied His Excellency into the gardens, where he entered into conversation with the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Belas, General Sclater, and many others. Tea was served in a large shamiana in the Tennis ground and the Band of the Royal Irish Fusiliers played an excellent selection of music. The weather looked very threatening, but fortunately the rain held off and the wind died considerably.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Preparations at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Royal Reception Fund at the Chamber of Commerce, this evening, the Maharaja of Burdwan presiding, a Working Committee was formed and a list of gentlemen agreed upon who would form the delegation to receive their Royal Highnesses at the Maidan demonstration. The Nawab of Murshidabad was elected to preside over the delegation. This appointment and the appointment of various Bihari and middle class representatives on the various Committees formed the compromise arrived at in the dispute between the two sections of India opinion.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY AT POONA.

The Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 7.

Major-General Alderson, C. B., last night, presented prizes to members of No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, at the Ordnance Institute, Kirkee. There was a large gathering present to witness the ceremony. In the course of the speech with which General Alderson prefaced the prize-giving, he said he noticed that the Company counted 60 extra efficients and 30 efficients in the strength of 98. Sergt. Kenniston had won the skill-at-arms competition, Sergeant-Major Clarke had carried off the championship in the Divisional Rifle meeting, and a number of other men had gained distinction in other events. He bore personal testimony to the keenness with which they had contested the gun-layers, fuze-setting and range-finding competitions. These were performances which stood to the credit of the Corps and he was happy to think the British Army contained men of their stamp.

A dance followed the prize-distribution.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN DERAILMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

There was another attempt at the derailment of a train by placing a sleeper tie-rod on the line in the early hours of Wednesday morning near Deula, on the Southern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The engine of the 351 up-train passed over the obstruction, cutting it in two. But the engine was fortunately not derailed.

THE DACOITIES AT PABNA.

Victims Chloroformed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The authorities at Pabna are busy enquiring into a number of cases of dacoity and robbery which recently took place there. In certain cases the dacoits used chloroform.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The "Sanjibani" understands that Sir Edward Baker has agreed to allow the Congress Committee the use of the land, on which the last Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta was held.

THE GULF EXPEDITION.

Departure of Troops.

H. E. Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, having transferred his flag to H. M. S. "Highflyer" and the preparations for the Gulf Expedition which have been going on for the past few days having been completed, the "Highflyer," accompanied by R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" and R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" carrying the troops and equipment already enumerated, left Bombay yesterday evening, about half-past six, for the Gulf. They are expected to arrive at their destination in about a week's time.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 7.

The Persian Gulf correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" writes :—

The Dubai incident has done more harm than good to British prestige in these parts. The Arab, otherwise a good hospitable friend, once offended is hard to reconcile. It is stated that it was only through the intervention of the Sheik of Dubai that the total slaughter of the entire landing party from H.M.S. "Hyacinth" was averted. It is stated positively that a respectable and innocent man's house was attacked and invaded during the night, when all the inmates, including the women-folk were asleep, and as no arms were found in the house it was considered a great insult under which they are now brooding. The people add that the rifles handed over were collected from those allowed to import arms under the treaty and that it was under great pressure and a threat of the bombardment of the town that Rs. 5,000 were paid down. The Arabs are now adamantine and will have nothing to do with anything British. They say they will not tolerate any British political officer nor do they want post or telegraph services. They do not allow any European to land at Dubai, who may represent any British Company's interests.

As the outlook is ominous of trouble, Colonel Cox has deemed it necessary to revisit these parts, and it is only he who can conciliate the Arab and make a good friend of him again. Although they have refused to take back the money they paid, great things are expected from the Resident's visit, and there is no doubt that this special fact combined with the political affability of Colonel Cox will stand him in good stead at this difficult moment.

As anticipated the Afghans are not very quite, and as reported by Reuter some are already approaching the southern coast of Eastern Persia. Only lately four Afghans disguised as Dervishes and mixed up with a number of the latter arrived at Bunder Abbas from the interior, but were at once detected by the Indian Police on special duty and deported to Karachi. These were reported to have been spies sent in advance, and more gangs are expected to arrive in due time. The British Consulate at Bunder Abbas has been put in a thorough defensive state to repulse any attack from the gun-runners who are reported to be slowly marching downwards through Eastern Persia.

It is rumoured that H. M. S. "Perseus," pursuing two dhows laden with arms and finding they were hard pressed, they have run into the harbour of Kishin Island, where the men-of-war is keeping them under close surveillance and will soon effect their capture.

During the summer months last year the vigilance of the East Indian Squadron in the Persian Gulf was slackened a bit, and owing to the excessive heat some of the ships left for India, but this year every ship's crew will have to stand to her guns as the gun-runners are becoming active and will use all their tactics during the hotter months.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Despatch from Lord Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

On the 21st of February last, Mr. O'Grady asked a question in the House of Commons regarding the increase of public expenditure in India and asked if Government would appoint a small committee to enquire and report on the subject. He received a reply that the question asked would be referred to the Government of India and that the Secretary of State would suggest that an account of expenditure be prepared with a view to its being supplied to Parliament.

A despatch has now been received in India in the course of which Lord Morley writes as follows :—"In the course of the debates in Your Excellency's Legislative Council to which I referred in my reply to your Hon'ble Financial colleague, after laying stress on the need of economy in public expenditure, it was announced that all the members of Your Excellency's Government would during the current year subject the expenditure, for which they are individually responsible to close scrutiny, with a view to effecting all possible economies. I welcome this public expression of your policy and I hope that the enquiries that will be undertaken in the various departments of Your Excellency's Government will lead to substantial benefit to the finances of India. I shall be glad if you will furnish me in due course with information as to the results of these enquiries, and I request you that you will prepare and submit to me (with a view possibly to presentation to Parliament) a report on the growth of Indian expenditure during the last ten years, 1901 to 1910-11, together with explanatory notes on the causes to which this is attributable.

MURDER OF A HEAD CONSTABLE.

Accused Bound over on Another Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Khagendra Nath Das, who was arrested in connection with the murder of the C. I. D. Head Constable at Sikdarbagan, was produced to-day, before the Chief Magistrate on a charge of bad livelihood. Considering the youth of the accused the Magistrate directed him to execute a bond of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months.

REPORTED MURDER OF A POLITICAL OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

A report has been received from Eastern Bengal that Mr. Noel Williamson, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, Assam, has been murdered by the savage tribe of Abors on the Assam frontier. This report needs confirmation, and further particulars are anxiously awaited.

BENGAL TRAIN ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Cases of railway robberies are almost daily reported. On Wednesday, a railway constable arrested two Mahomedans at Poradah railway station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on a charge of stealing a watch from a fellow passenger. Two more cases of robbery are reported from Sealdah. The culprits were not arrested.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Captain C. K. Bushe, No. 77 Company, is posted to No. 10 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion to Major. Captain S. D. Bullen, No. 7 Company, is posted to No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion to Major. Captain J. Byrne is transferred from the 28th Mountain Battery to the 77th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

JANE CLERMONT.

L'Amie de Deux Poetes.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

It is a dazzling romance that of Byron. Eccentric as a meteor he flashes by, with his great physical beauty, his club-foot notwithstanding. Before his torrent of song, as natural to him as to the nightingale in spring-time, we stand enthralled. The fiery challenge that spoke in the pose of his head, and the glance of his eye, had a magnetic fascination; under which women went down, as does corn before the flash of the reaping hook. Such a one was Jane Clermont, the friend of two poets, Byron, and Shelley than whom none sang sweeter on the classic Tyrrhene shore. She was the daughter of Mrs. Clermont, the second wife of the famous Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams." In 1815 she was Byron's mistress by whom she had a daughter Allegra. Then she accompanied Mary Godwin, the daughter, of her stepfather, when the latter left her paternal home to be Shelley's mistress. Having fallen out with Byron who had carried away her daughter she lived till 1822 with Shelley and Mary Godwin. Shelley left her by his will a large legacy which gave rise to all sorts of rumours. But why she fell out with Byron, why he carried away her daughter, why Mary Godwin, after having forced her to leave Shelley's, recalled her near her lover, nobody knows precisely; so that after all nothing is known of her. Thus, while some look upon her as the innocent victim of Byron's frivolity, and of Quiccioli's jealousy, others take her to be an adventuress, who led by ambition or by arithmetic, sought to seduce Shelley and Byron by turns. It was in 1877 that

MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM

met her. Her two friends were then dead more than half a century ago. He says, he was twenty, and she eighty. His young imagination was full of Byron and Shelley only, and he went from Paris to Florence, with no other aim but to ask this octogenarian about his two beloved masters. He found her agreeably installed in a suburb of the city, with priests in every anti-chamber, and images of piety on every wall. He could see that she must have been very beautiful. Her eyes were yet bright and lively, her figure shapely, her colour fresh as a girl's. But specially singular was her smile, both arch and artless, the smile of a coquettish girl, which cuts through every word she utters. "Ah! said she, I pity you my young friend, you who have undoubtedly come here, full with the visions of Shelley, of Mary, and of their poor Jane, who was, I may well say it without vanity—a very beautiful woman in her time! and what you behold of her is but a poor creature, jaded and faded, on the threshold of the great mystery." Then she spoke of her Catholic faith, which was a surprise for Graham. "You see, there comes an age, when one is at last happy to have done with reasoning and reflecting, and to be able to go to sleep in religion. Catholicism is so handy, and the friendship of these fathers is so consoling for me." And when Graham asked her what Shelley would have thought, had he seen her turn to the Christian faith which he disliked more than anything, she said, "Oh! he would have pardoned me quite. Besides it is Shelley's souvenir which has led me to Christ. How queer to think now that he is become the greatest of English poets, and that I often pulled his ears, and threw cushions at his nose! How he would have loved this fresh and bright spring morning! He used to run about in the sun and frisk bare-headed. He was a downright little boy, and he adored the spring!"

HER RELATIONS WITH BYRON.

"I was but seventeen in 1815, and Byron was the god of the day. No man had so loud or so besetting a celebrity. Every one spoke of him in London, much more than of Wellington. Young poets imitated his ways, and dressed themselves after him. Young ladies wept over his portraits. I had my head full of dreams and of foolish ambitions; and the environment I lived in was not likely to render me more steady. Godwin, my sister Mary—for I always regarded her as such—Shelley who passed his day with us, all cherished in me the most romantic chimeras. And as Byron came to take the direction of the Drury Lane Theatre, I decided on going to him to get me a part in one of his pieces. It was Shelley I believe who was the first to advise me. He doted on Byron. I was young, poor and frivolous, and I saw him. He was more than a man. I had got used to regard him as a God. His beauty was all-powerful. And then you know that in our house they held marriage to be a cruel remnant of barbarism. A little while after, Byron's fortune changed. All London turned round against him. For several months he saw nobody but me, and I alone stood faithful to him. I saw him again the following year at Geneva with Shelley and Mary. I was [illegible] the two, because I want[illegible] by having hid my [illegible] till then. That [illegible] about my relation[illegible] in April 1816 in[illegible] Shelley then lived[illegible] often went to see[illegible] his project to go[illegible] who offered to le[illegible] breakfasted toge[illegible] conversation tur[illegible] to the gravest p[illegible] eloquently ind[illegible] tween the sim[illegible] degradation [illegible] "Imagine a [illegible] peopled with[illegible] to appreciat[illegible] some of th[illegible] stitions!" dear Shell[illegible] chimeras. [illegible] but you [illegible] remarki[illegible] Man i[illegible] tiger. [illegible] pose, through pure be[illegible] the following morning when [illegible]

A MEMORABLE INCIDE[illegible] occurred. "There were then many French [illegible] —soldiers from Waterloo—at Marlow. They [illegible] interned in the houses of the village, and not[illegible] at the Crown Tavern, where the stables served for a prison. Byron and Shelley went to see them, and I accompanied Byron was a passionate admirer of Napoleon. Shelley deeply detested the Tory Government, and was full of indulgence for all its adversaries. The unfortunate prisoners had no welcome for us in their eyes. The opinion of the country was then much excited against them; and they had often to complain of the hostility shown them. But the familiarity of Byron put them at their ease. "Well my good man," asked he of one, "was it a splendid fight that?" "Had I to fight it again, I would," growled the old grenadier, and being carried away, he yelled a formidable "Vive l'Empereur!" We in our turn took the contagion, when the proprietor of the inn ran out pale as death: "For God's sake my lord," said he to Byron, suppress that cursed cry!" And as a counterblast, he hurrahed for Wellington. "Go along you wretch, said Byron, foul-mouthed than was usual, get us four pots of ale, one for each of these French gentlemen, that we may drink to the health of Napoleon. And if you are not back in three minutes, I shall look you up, and these gentlemen will undertake to break your back. Upon which the prisoners having learnt the name of their visitor began to cry [illegible] le lord Byron, vive l'Empereur." We drank to the health of Napoleon, and the echoes of the river continued repeating, "Vive le lord Byron, vive l'Empereur!" [illegible] tried in vain to get Jane to be more confidential, but put him off with a smile or a pleasantry, till at last he asked her one day

SHELLEY'S OPINION

of her liaison. "Don't you know what he thought of marriage? Shelley could not but be happy and proud of seeing his sister-in-law on the same terms with Byron that Mary was with him. But alas, neither I nor he knew then the sort of man Byron was!" "What sort was he? A great man surely, and you are too generous to bear him ill-will. I bear him no ill-will nor hate, but a great indifference, a great contempt. Hate follows in the wake of love ordinarily, but I never loved Byron. I was dazzled, fascinated, but not enamoured." "Have you never known love, then? She blushed, and refused to reply. Graham insisted, when she murmured 'Shelley' "Yes I loved him with all my heart and all my soul. It is true Byron gave a third of his fortune to the poor, but with all that his was a ferocious egoism, false and disloyal and infatuated with vanity. He never ceased playing for the gallery. I see nothing to admire in his Greek campaign. He was mortally weary of Guiccioli whom he treated what no other woman would have put up with. He went to Greece with the express purpose of being named a King despite his utter

republican opinions. But she was never done praising the noble and ethereal poet of Adonais and of Epipsychidion. Byron was a different man from Shelley. He cared less for his style and the harmony of his verse, but he had a warm heart, and put a great part of his soul in his works. Before the reaction took place in his favour, the British public thought that he was a poet more to the taste of the French. Jane had other than literary motives to detest Byron and love Shelley. She had hoped to be Lady Byron one day, and she could not pardon her lover the deception, nor his liaison with others. Shelley seemed attached to her always, and had done everything to get her back her daughter from Byron, whom she looked after and loved tenderly to the last. And it is to Shelley she owed those long long years she spent in her pretty Florentine Villa where she died in 1879.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Budget Discussion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

At the meeting held yesterday, of the Burma Legislative Council, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, there was a discussion on the Budget for 1911-12.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Stileman sought to show by statistics that Burma was taxed more heavily than any other Province, and therefore, the Local Government could not look to increased taxation to provide more money for their necessary requirements. The only quarter from which relief could be sought was the Imperial Government to whom they paid far too large a proportion of their revenue. At present, the administration was severely handicapped by the want of suitable accommodation, chiefly in the districts. The roads were either non-existent or badly maintained, the bridges neglected and falling into dangerous disrepair, the railways few and far between and the splendid waterways undeveloped. He felt fully convinced that the time had come when the Government should lay down and strenuously pursue a comprehensive and progressive programme of what he might term capital outlay, the fulfilment of which should not be dependent on the precarious bounty of an occasionally overflowing Indian Exchequer. If Burma were a Crown Colony —a contingency, however, by no means to be desired—money should be raised by loan and the improved financial condition of the Province would render the payment of interest an easy matter.

WANT OF A UNIVERSITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Cowasjee, after congratulating the Finance Member on the clear and lucid manner in which the Budget has been prepared and placed before the Council, brought to notice some important points, matters which he hoped would receive due consideration in next year's Financial Budget. He referred to the special grant of 25 lakhs of rupees towards the Rangoon River Draining Works and the promised grant of fifty lakhs to the Bombay Improvement Trust by the Imperial Government and considered that the Rangoon Town Lands Reclamation Works, which had been for many years reclaiming and equipping Government waste and insanitary lands, should be given more consideration and the Municipality accorded a larger share of financial assistance by the Government. He urged that a strong representation be made to the Government of India for a grant towards the equipment of Government lands on the same lines as promised to the Bombay Improvement Trust.

He asked for more liberal grants from the provincial funds to the Rangoon Municipality towards the suppression of plague and other diseases. The total amount spent on plague by the Rangoon Municipality for five years was ten and half lakhs, while the provincial contribution was only Rs. 1,47,000, while fourty-four other municipalities in Burma spent ten and half lakhs and received contributions, from time to time, of five lakhs.

Lastly, the speaker alluded to what he called the burning question of the day, namely, a scheme for the establishment of a University for Burma, and expressed the hope that the Local Government would give its best support to bring about the consummation of this pressing want of the Province.

APPOINTMENTS FOR BURMANS.

The Hon'ble Maung Ket did not wish to be unduly pessimistic, but felt bound to say that the new arrangements, whereby the Province was to get a share in the growing revenues instead of fixed assignments, did not seem to afford a permanent remedy for the financial stress from which they had suffered of late. He called attention to the question of high appointments for Indians and fervently trusted that the claims of qualified Burmans would be considered. He next made a few observations on the Public Works, Education, the Land Alienation Bill and Co-operative Societies. The one most serious cause of [illegible] was the want of [illegible] of production and [illegible] of funds for the [illegible] spitals in the [illegible] d the remarks [illegible] he unsatisfac [illegible] ein empha- [illegible] ivate enter- [illegible] l to spend [illegible] ommunica- [illegible] Member [illegible] ove that [illegible] ent had [illegible] regard [illegible] H. [illegible] the [illegible] ble [illegible] ing [illegible] ble [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] n [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nicipalities. [illegible] ble Members [illegible] outlook was not very [illegible] ully shared in the Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] hension that, notwithstanding the [illegible] that they had received of growing [illegible] come would not gain upon their [illegible] uickly as necessary for the efficient [illegible] of the Province. For the present, [illegible] ed to point out that things were [illegible] ght direction and that the Govern- [illegible] had already done something in the [illegible] and meeting Burma's wants. Their [illegible] lly and clearly laid before the [illegible] India, and he had no reason to [illegible] ld be sympathetically considered. [illegible] had not yet got all, they had an [illegible] , and he thought there was no [illegible] the session for the season.

[illegible]TY AT DOUBPUR.

[illegible] Reward Offered.

[illegible] OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

[illegible] Inspector-General of Police, [illegible] Assam, has issued a notice [illegible] of one thousand rupees for in- [illegible] to the arrest of the perpetra- [illegible] at Doubpur village in the [illegible] ct. This dacoity happened [illegible] cember last and the offer of [illegible] good for two months.

[illegible]ONTA CANAL.

[illegible]s the first Sod.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible] ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

[illegible] f the Id Durbar at Jallal- [illegible] he first sod of the Daronta [illegible] to be constructed. His [illegible] great interest in this [illegible] e hopes to see finished [illegible] year. It will bring a [illegible] der cultivation.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London March 24.

AUSTRALASIA.

SIR J. WARD'S SCHEME.

Sir Joseph Ward's suggestion for an Imperial Defence Parliament is criticized by the "Melbourne Argus," which says such a scheme, even if it were practicable, would do more harm than good. "The United Kingdom would be in a position to carry every disputed point. The Oversea representatives could only speak the minds of their Governments, who already possess effective channels of communication through the High Commissioners."

NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE.

After two and a half months' strenuous work the first instruction camp in connexion with compulsory training has been concluded. It has enabled all the commanding officers to witness and discuss concerted movements, and for the first time in the history of New Zealand has established uniformity in training methods. Lord Islington, the Governor, who is keenly interested in the movement, made a special visit to the camp, and has written to Colonel Godley expressing his appreciation of the military efficiency displayed.

THE PAPUA EXPLORERS.

Mr. Staniforth Smith, the Administrator of Papua and his party, who were reported to have been massacred in the interior of the island, reached Thursday Island last Friday. Mr. Staniforth Smith travelled 374 miles on foot and 150 miles by river over a totally unexplored country. He found a large field of excellent coal on the Upper Kikori River, defined the upper watersheds of great rivers, established friendly relations with the bushmen everywhere, and had no fighting.

NEW HEBRIDES REVOLT.

According to advices from the New Hebrides, the natives of Espiritu Santo Island have revolted against the whites, and assistance is being sent from Vila Island.

BRITISH GUIANA.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the course of a long and animated discussion in the British Guiana Legislature the Secretary of State for the Colonies was the object of some criticism. The elective member protested against the non-promotion of subordinate officials to posts either in this colony or in other colonies.

A motion drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the matter was carried, all the elective members present voting for it.

An item on the Estimates for 1911 was "Personal allowance of £4,480 to Mr. G. Hampden King, Assistant Government Secretary." This gentleman was highly praised for his services as Assistant Government Secretary and on several occasions as acting Government Secretary and Acting Deputy-Governor, but as a protest against his non-promotion during 11 years by the Secretary of State the elective members (who are mainly natives of the colony) refused to grant the allowance.

CANADA.

LORD GREY.

By a unanimous vote the Ontario Legislature passed a resolution regretting the coming departure of Lord Grey, placing on record the appreciation of his splendid services, expressing the hope for his continued success, and asking his Excellency to convey to the King and Queen a message of devotion, loyalty, and the hope for a long and illustrious reign. Sir James Whitney, the Premier, moved the resolution, and Mr. Mackay, leader of the Opposition, seconded it.

THE MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

The conditions under with the Federal Government will extend the boundaries of Manitoba are that the Dominion withholds public lands, mines, minerals, and royalties, but agrees to pay, in addition to the present subsidies, dolls. 200,000 (£40,000) a year until the population of the added territory reaches 100,000, dolls. 250,000, (£50,000) until the population reaches 150,000, and thereafter dolls. 300,000 (£60,000). These terms are wholly unacceptable to the provincial authorities.

FRANCE.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

A tumultuous scene was provoked in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by the Prime Minister's attempt to induce the House to adopt the supplementary credits for the salary of the new Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice, and to sanction the transfer of the Prisons Department to that Ministry from the Ministry of the Interior. After standing at the Tribune for nearly half-an-hour amid the yells of the "Opposition" and the cheers of the Radicals and Socialists, M. Monis was compelled to abandon his attempt to secure a hearing. A reference by M. Monis to M. Jules Roche as "an honest man," which was supposed to mean by implication that the remainder of the Opposition were not honest was the immediate cause of the outbreak.

THE BIRTH-RATE AND THE ARMY.

M. Berteaux, Minister for War, in his speech closing the general debate on the Army Estimates, stated that statistics based exclusively on the birth-rate were apt to be fallacious. According to these calculations, the number of conscripts called to the colours last October ought to have amounted to 202,000. As a matter of fact, 224,000 men were enrolled. This discrepancy was due to the fact that, owing to better hygienic conditions and the progress of science, they could now count upon 70 survivals out of every 100 males born, instead of 67 as in former years. There was, therefore, no cause for discouragement.

GERMANY.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A SOCIALIST.

The Chief Government Prosecutor has caused proceedings to be taken against Dr. Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist Deputy, before a Court of Honour of the Berlin Chamber of Advocates in connexion with Dr. Liebknecht's action at the Socialist Congress held at Magdeburg last year when he attacked the Prussian and Hessian authorities in violent language on account of the Tsar's visit to Germany.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Twenty-three members of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet have given notice of an interpellation on the subject of the anti-Modernist oath in Prussia. The Government will be asked whether professors in the Prussian Universities have taken the oath of their own free will, whether the Government considers the oath consistent with the "oath of office" which professors take on assuming their professorial functions, and whether the standing of the Universities is not impaired when their members impose upon themselves obligations such as the anti-Modernist oath contains. The interpellation is signed by nine University teachers and ten burgomasters.

ITALY.

CABINET CRISIS.

In consequence of the withdrawal of Radical support Signor Luzzatti tendered his resignation to the King on Saturday. The crisis was caused by the recommendation of a committee that Signor Luzzatti's Electoral Reform Bill should be postponed until 1913. The Socialist and Radical sections opposed this as an attempt to suppress the measure altogether. It is expected that Signor Giolitti will form a Ministry.

JAPAN.

TARIFF POLICY.

An opposition resolution moved in the Japanese Diet condemning the Government's foreign policy in connexion with the British and American Treaties was defeated by a large majority.

FACTORY ACT PASSED.

The Factory Act has been passed by the Diet. Efforts have been made for many years to secure the enactment in Japan of factory legislation, in the complete absence of which many abuses have grown up. The condition of life of thousands of girls under the compound system were described in the Japanese Edition of "The Times" of last year. To regulate these a Bill was introduced into the Diet, withdrawn, and then reintroduced in modified form. While the Act, we understand, does not go so far as its original promoters desired, it constitutes a step in the right direction.

RUSSIA.

THE CHINESE AGREEMENT.

The Russo-Chinese conflict may be regarded as over. A despatch from M. Korostovetz, the Russian Minister in Peking, received at the Foreign Office on Monday morning, gives China's reply on the two outstanding points. Our own Correspondent at Peking writes that, while there will be general satisfaction that the Russian Foreign Office regards the dispute as settled, it is difficult to see what noteworthy advantage Russia will have gained by the recent correspondence.

BRITISH VISITORS.

By way of returning the visit to England paid by members of the Duma in 1909, a number of British visitors are expected in Russia shortly after Whitsuntide. It is hoped that the visitors will include representatives of Parliament and the Press, the Church and the learned professions, commerce and industry, and the Army and Navy.

A HUGE CANAL SCHEME.

The Assistant Minister of Ways and Communications has informed the Duma that a vast programme for the construction of waterways will be submitted to it within two or three weeks, the total cost of which would amount to £20,000. It is proposed to provide a succession of waterways connecting the Caspian Sea with the Arctic Ocean.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE UNION BUILDINGS.

An interesting debate took place in the Union Assembly on Monday with reference to the Government's plans for the new Union Buildings at Pretoria. Mr. Merriman announced the procedure as grossly unconstitutional and the expenditure as wasteful and wanton. A motion by Mr. Jagger for a Select Committee to consider the papers was defeated, but the general opinion, both inside and outside the House, is that General Smuts's explanations were lame and ineffective, and that he made a tactical blunder in threatening to resign if the motion were carried.

A PALACE AT PRETORIA.

The net result is that the Union is committed to an expenditure of £1,250,000. The building plans as now produced are on a most luxurious scale, providing among other things, for an enormous motor garage, for a bicycle-room for an archives-room big enough to store in it all the contents of the British Museum, for an elaborately-tiled private dining-room for Ministers, in addition to the splendid dining-room for the civilian clerks, and for £20,000 worth of decorative sculpture.

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S PROGRAMME.

President Taft returns to Washington refreshed by his tour in the South, undisturbed by alarmist exaggerations and forebodings concerning the Mexican situation, and profoundly gratified at the attitude of Sir Edward Grey and the United Kingdom generally towards his arbitration scheme. He will now address himself to the preparation of his Message to the extraordinary Session of Congress which assembles a fortnight hence. His plan is for Congress to exact a Reciprocity measure first, to proceed to the Tariff Board second, and then to adjourn. Congress is not, however, confined to action his recommendations, but may take up any matter it pleases, and some Democratic Hotspurs may attempt to force a general tariff revision.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Fifteen Miles of Lights for the All Red Route.

It is certain, beyond all question, that the Festival of Empire, the All-British Exhibition of Arts and Industries, and the Pageant of London, will be ready for opening early in May. To-day, a casual stroller in the 250 acres of grounds might think that a few of the many buildings—there will be over 300—are a good way from completion. Exactly the reverse is the case, for all the tedious, difficult, and time-taking processes have been gone through, and those in charge of the work, gentleman directing the operations of 6,000 men, say that the various pavilions of the Over-Seas Dominions will be finished in three weeks time from now. The same applies to the All Red Route, the £60,000 realisation of Empire. The mile and a half of electric lines running round the grounds has been laid, and this, in itself, is an engineering triumph, for in no place was a flat stretch of track found. Every available artist is now engaged upon the preparation of the three miles of scenery which borders the All Red Route.

It is interesting to note that every inch of fibrous plaster used on the buildings, and on the All Red Route, has been made at the Crystal Palace. This means the employment of 1,000 men, and they have used up so many millions of yards of "scrim", a kind of canvas, that, at the present moment there is a famine in the market. The rows of lights for illuminating the All Red Route total to fifteen miles and 75,000 lamps, each of 17 candle power, will be used in addition to 200 arc lamps. These, of course, are in addition to myriad gas and electric lamps on the buildings, and in various parts of the grounds.

Let there be no mistake about the paths at the Festival of Empire; there will be no sloppy walks. Existing roads are being protected by 50,000 railway sleepers at great cost, and each new road, of which there will be several, is made on the most scientific principles.

DECORATING THE PALACE.

While, with the aid of 300 daring decorators, the re-painting of the exterior of the Crystal Palace proceeds amain, another 300 workers are engaged in preparing the gold and crimson adornments for the interior of the great glass-house. A very costly scheme has been devised by which a cream-coloured canvas awning will hang gracefully below the entire length and breadth of the vast glass roof. This valerian will contain 25,000 yards of waterproofed canvas weighing nearly 50,000 pounds, and eighty women are engaged in putting in the necessary eighteen miles of sewing. Beneath the whole length will be 8,000 square yards of royal crimson lining, and lower still are to be great banners embroidered with the arms of the States of the Empire.

SUCCESS OF THE ALL-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

What with a wholesale removal of plaster statues, an entire renovation, and the abolition of all things early Victorian, the old Palace is being revolutionised out of all knowledge. Even its mile of galleries will be used for the up-to-date All-British Exhibition, and it has long been apparent that the object-lesson of the Empire industry will form the finest, liveliest and most comprehensive display. Every stand is to be an attraction and so keen are manufacturers to find a place at the Palace that some sections will have to be housed in specially erected buildings in the grounds. This All-British Exhibition will range from Empire pictures lent by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, from his galleries at Blenheim Place, to machinery in motion; from a £2,000,000 diamond collection to live turtles in a pond, and from processes of manufacture to reviews of the British modes.

THE PAGEANT OF LONDON.

The Pageant of London and Empire, under the control of Mr. Frank Lascelles, will be the most brilliant event in the history of Pageantry. The thirty-two scenes will be divided into four performances and 15,000 voluntary performers will be seen on the huge open-air stage.

AN EXHIBITION IN A GARDEN.

One great feature of the Festival of Empire will be that there is to be no sacrifice of beauty, indeed the 250 acres of grounds will be made more enchanting than ever. The Festival will be an Exhibition in a huge tree dotted garden. The natural adornment of the grounds is in the hands of Mr. F. G.W. Henslow, M. A., the well-known horticulturalist, who has made a study of landscape gardening, and who has veritable genius for finding fascinating effects.

Mr. Henslow has decided that, in transforming the grand terrace where the fountains will throw 500 jets of water into the air, his main scheme of decoration will be the red white and blue of Old England, while, to gain the Imperial purple he will have masses of heliotrope.

Mr. Henslow has further designed new roads, paths, lawns, conservatories, summer-houses and innumerable flower-beds in all parts of the grounds. It is estimated that some 2,000,000 plants of all varieties will be used, and these are now being specially reared by a number of leading growers. Of geraniums alone over 50,000 will be planted. Every type of English garden will be represented, and special attention is being paid to illustrate how even small plots may be made enchanting with the aid of the rock garden, the pergola of roses the logia of climbing roses, and the water garden.

A particularly beautiful effect will be obtained on the grassy stretch, formerly used as an aviation ground. Here countless thousands of roses of every shade and size will bloom, the trees constantly being under the care of the most expert rose-growers. In the centre of this delightful garden will stand the Terrace Club.

A model orchard of all English fruits is being laid out, and, in addition to the unrivalled display in the grounds, two rose shows to be held in specially erected structures, are being organised. These are for cut blooms, one for amateurs, and the other for professionals. Imperial awards in the shape of cups and medals will be given as prizes in the various sections.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PERSIA, THE PERSIAN GULF, etc.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, March 22, Lord Curzon of Kedleston called attention to the state of affairs in Persia, the Persian Gulf, and Turkey in Asia, in relation more particularly to the construction of railways and to international agreements, to inquire as to the policy of his Majesty's Government, and to move for papers.

Lord Curzon, who was received with cheers, expressed his regret at the absence of Lord Lansdowne, and, proceeding, declared his belief that the House had been too sparing in recent years in initiating debate on high politics, especially in relation to foreign affairs; but this was due to an honourable desire not to embarrass the management of those affairs by the Government. He complained strongly, however, of the fact that there was not an accredited representative in the House of the Foreign Office. His motion dealt with what was commonly called the Middle East, where important events had been occurring, and in some of these districts India was directly concerned and in others indirectly. In recent years, Persia had been passing through troublesome times, and the condition of the southern part was scarcely distinguishable from anarchy. He believed the Government was anxious in what had been done to give a warning to Persia. He asked first, had security been established on the trade routes; second, was the central Government able to vindicate law and order; and third, was there any reasonable hope that the threats which had been used would not have to be carried into effect? They all desired that the Constitutional experiment should be carried out, and that the safety of their own subjects as well as that of others should be secured. He pointed to the great and growing danger of the traffic in modern rifles carried on in the Persian Gulf, and showed how important it was that steps should be taken to pursue and capture dhows in the narrow waters. He made an impressive reference to the evil effects which this traffic had on tribesmen hundreds of miles away from the coast on our frontier.

Having made complimentary references to the Regent, the noble Lord turned to the question of the railways in Asia Minor, and after making various suggestions as to diplomatic action, and declining to go into by gone questions, asked what was the present position as regards railway construction progress. In recent years it had not been great, but he asked what were their interests in the Baghdad Railway, for it might be said, if they had not sufficient interests, why should they bother about the matter in that part of the world? The interests of the Government in the Baghdad Railway were twofold. They were commercial and economic, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf. Secondly, there were political, strategical, and imperial interests in the particular section of the railway in the neighbourhood of the Gulf. He hoped the Government would keep an open eye, and if it was proved that a railway was to be constructed by the Russian Government in the north they must consider whether the time was not drawing near for the fulfilling of their promise in the south. He should be glad to know that the Government were not losing sight of the question, and, indeed, from what had been recently said by the Foreign Secretary, their position could not be ignored. If the Government of Turkey were resolved to build the railway within its own territory, without serious financial risks, then the Government were entitled to enter into a discussion with the view to arriving at some conclusion; but, whatever was done he hoped the Government would see that the predominance of our interests was maintained and not whittled away. He complained, in conclusion, of the parsimony in the matter of papers with regard to the railway, gun-running, and other matters, and he reminded the House that the Convention itself had not been laid before Parliament. He moved for papers.

Lord Morley, who was very imperfectly heard in the Gallery, recognised the enormous importance of the area covered by the notice of the noble Lord and the fact that nobody had a better right than he to rrise a discussion on the question. His information was first hand and he had discussed it in a perfectly honest and sincere spirit. First as to Persia—and he entirely agreed with what he had said as to the Regent—they hoped that there might emerge a sufficiently stable condition of affairs to produce a satisfactory result. He was glad the noble Lord did not impute any sinister design to the action of the Government in October last with regard to the urgent necessity for restoring order on the southern roads. Their admonition was intended as a stimulus, and the condition of the roads had greatly improved.

Speaking of the Persian Gulf, he referred to the great services rendered there by Great Britain for centuries, and said it was perfectly understood that the Government adhered to the position taken up by Lord Lansdowne in 1903. The centre of the arms trade was Muscat, and with regard to this the Government were pressing on the French Government the difficulty which was created for us by maintaining the practices which were carried on under treaty rights. There were whimsical apprehensions, and a good deal of nonsense was talked about the possible dangers which some day might be involved by the existence of the Baghdad Railway. It might or might not exercise a prejudicial effect on British trade, but the time to decide that question was before the concession was granted. It did not appear that there was any attempt to manipulate the railway rates against British trade. The Government recognised that British interests were enormous, but they could not object to the construction of railway on Turkish territory. They recognised the importance of the construction of railways to the new regime; they cordially wished that regime to continue to prosper. The upshot of the arrangement was that within certain limitation the Turkish Government had regained their liberty of action in regard to the section of the railway between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf, though the proposal made to the Government were at a very early stage. The Government wished it to be thoroughly understood that they desired sincerely a settlement which would remove all anxiety as far as British trade interests were concerned and which would dispel a mist of suspicion and mistrust which had obscured the question. For this purpose any arrangement must be one to which Germany was a consenting party. That was the position so far as it could be stated at the present moment. They could not, unfortunately, without prejudice to any negotiations which would follow, make any more detailed statement.

Lord Salisbury, as against the statement made by Lord Morley, showed that the late Government had made satisfactory arrangements in regard to the Baghdad Railway.

Lord Curzon briefly replied on the discussion and thanked Lord Morley for the promise of papers.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday March 17, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for, India, if he will state what are the latest returns to hand concerning the plague in India; the districts most affected; and whether the death rate is declining.

Mr. Montagu: During the present cold weather the epidemic of plague in India has been more severe than in any of the last three years, notwithstanding the fact that 1910 showed a very large increase over 1909 and 1908. The deaths last month numbered 88,498. The disease is worst in the United Provinces, South-Eastern Punjab, and Western Bengal. The Under Secretary adds that it is a matter of profound concern to the Government that this disease does not show much sign of permanent improvement, despite the persistent, and he might truly say heroic, efforts of doctors and administrators.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

On Monday, March 20, Viscount Wolmer asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether any delegate will be appointed to represent the interests of India at the forthcoming Imperial Conference; and, if so whether, in the selection of that representative, care will be taken that he will fully represent the business and other interests of India.

Mr. Harcourt: India will be represented at the Imperial Conference by the Secretary of State for India.

KOWEIT.

On Tuesday, March 21, Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he would lay upon the table a statement of the grounds on which Great Britain claimed protective rights over the territory of Koweit, with the texts of treaties and documents referred to in the statement.

Sir E. Grey: We have had important commercial relations with Koweit for a very considerable period, and in recent years there have been communications with the Sheikh of Koweit, including a formal agreement in 1899. I am not prepared to lay papers on the table at the present moment, but I may state that the condition for which His Majesty's Government have always stipulated on behalf of the Sheikh of Koweit is that the "status quo" should be maintained.

Mr. Dillon: Has the right hon. gentleman communicated papers and documents to foreign Governments, notably the Government of Turkey; and, if so, does he not consider that they ought to be communicated to the House of Commons?

Sir E. Grey: I understand that after discussion has taken place it is natural the House of Commons should desire to have papers. The relations of His Majesty's Government and their position with regard to the Sheikh of Koweit have on previous occasions formed the subject of communications with the Government of Turkey, and the fact that negotiations are in progress at the present time is a reason why it is very difficult to promise that papers shall actually be laid on the table.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke: What is the position of the Sheikh of Koweit with regard to Turkey?

Sir E. Grey: I can only state the position of His Majesty's Government, which is that "status quo" should be maintained. (Laughter.)

Mr. A. M. Scott: Does my right hon. friend admit the implication contained in this question that Great Britain claims protective rights over the territory of Koweit?

Sir E. Grey: I leave to the hon. member who put the question on the paper his responsibility for the use of the phrase "protective rights."

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he was aware of any proposal having been made by the German Government to Russia which, if accepted, would secure to Germany a share in the construction and management of the projected railway from Khanikin, on the Persian frontier to Teheran, via Kermanshah and Hamadan; and, if so, could he say whether such proposal had received the assent of the Russian Government.

Sir E. Grey: I can make no statement on the subject of negotiations between other Powers.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the financial obligations incurred by the Turkish Government under the Baghdad Railway Convention of 1903 had been punctually fulfilled; and, if not, could he say to what extent the period of eight years allowed for the construction of the line under the Convention was prolonged in the case of those sections of the line which were not provided for in the Supplementary Convention of 1898.

Sir E. Grey: The reply to the first question is in the negative. That to the second is that, according to Article 4 of the Convention of March 1903, the period of eight years allowed for the construction is extended by the delay which has already arisen, and which may continue to arise, in the fulfilment of the financial obligations incurred under Article 35 of the Convention in respect of each section of the railway by the Ottoman Government. The extent to which the period is prolonged depends upon a condition which is indefinite.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

On the Vote of Account in respect of the Civil Service Mr. Pickersgill, referring to a reply by the Foreign Secretary to an alleged reproach that he spoke too little in the House upon foreign affairs, said he had never known in his parliamentary career a Minister who had been more reticent and secretive or less disposed to take Parliament into his confidence. Of this the situation in Persia furnished an example. The agreement between this country and Russia was signed three days after Parliament rose, and thus no opportunity was given of discussing the treaty while it was fresh in the public mind. The interest of Great Britain were deeply concerned in the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Persia. Events were so shaping themselves in the Middle East that in the not distant future a strong independent and friendly Persia would be an invaluable auxiliary to us and our policy required that we should foster to the utmost of our powers the good-will of the Persian people, but the issue by the Foreign Secretary of his unfortunate ultimatum had gone a very great way to destroy that good-will. The close co-operation of Russia and Great Britain in Persia had had consequences far outside Persia. For instance, in the matter of the Balkan Provinces, the Foreign Secretary identified British policy almost absolutely with the Russian point of view and brought this country into a position of antagonism towards Austria and her allies, a position from which he could not, and did not, retire with small loss to this country. In Persia the difficulty was the want of money for the purpose of policing the trade routes properly, and Persia proposed to put a surtax of ten per cent. on imports into Southern Persia in order to supply the funds. He understood that our Foreign Office said they would only assent to the surtax on the condition that British officers were introduced to control the "gendarmerie." He could imagine nothing more calculated to alienate the sympathy of the Persian people. The meeting at Potsdam seemed to have brought matters to a head. While for several years Russia had co-operated with Great Britain and France in regard to the Baghdad Railway, she had now entered into separate negotiations with Germany. The Foreign Office, he believed, held that we had no right to complain, but, at all events, this seemed to be a convenient opportunity for edging off from closer co-operation with Russia in Persia. The Leader of the Opposition had again and again complimented the Foreign Secretary on the fact that his foreign policy had been in continuity with that of Lord Lansdowne. He thought that was a rather unfortunate testimonial. For some time after the right hon. gentleman came into office it was not unnatural and, perhaps, defensible, that he should continue the policy of his predecessors; but the Liberal Party had now been returned to power at three successive elections, a fact without precedent during the last sixty or seventy years, and he thought it was ample time the right hon. gentleman should cease to follow in the steps of Lord Lansdowne and should adopt a policy more consonant with Liberal traditions and more in accordance with the views held by the greater number of members of the House.

Mr. McKinnon Wood said that with a great portion of the speech of his hon. friend he was entirely in agreement. The British Government desired to see the integrity and independence of Persia maintained, and to see a friendly Persian Government maintaining order in its kingdom. But he could not altogether agree with some of the other criticisms of his hon friend. For example, his hon. friend seemed to be of opinion that while the Government were willing to give Persia facilities for increasing her resources for the purpose of dealing with the question of order, they had made an unfair condition. His hon. friend said he understood that the Government were only prepared to agree to the surtax of ten per cent. on the condition that the Persian Government accepted British officer to control the gendarmerie. What they said was that they were prepared to agree to the surtax if they were satisfied that the money would be employed to secure order on the southern routes in which this country had large commercial interests. They did, indeed, suggest that one way of making sure that these routes were actively policed would be to appoint British officers, but they did not make that a condition of agreement to the surtax. They were perfectly prepared to see it done by other means and in regard to that matter they had been exceedingly patient. They had given the Persian Government time and opportunity to deal with the matter and he thought he could say that at the present moment the condition of the southern routes was satisfactory. Our interest was to see order maintained, and our next anxiety was to see it maintained by the Persian Government; and the whole object of any kind of understanding about Persia which had taken place was to achieve the end desired by the hon. member—namely, the maintenance of the independence of Persia. Further, he would point out that the policy of his right hon. friend as to continuity of policy in foreign politics was a policy which the late Prime Minister (Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) identified himself with, for in 1906 he said expressly that the Government adopted the doctrine in the general terms of maintaining the policy to which the country had been committed by the late Government in every detail and as a matter of general policy. With regard to Persia, he thought that any one who looked dispassionately at what had taken place must admit that the British Government had exercised a great deal of patience, that it was still exercising patience in the hope that it would have the result desired. They hoped that the Persian Government in a short time would be able to maintain that state of order which was the first thing to be desired. (Hear, hear.)

COTTON IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, March 22, Mr. Barton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether recent correspondence with the Indian Government has thrown any fresh light on the question of cotton-growing in India; and whether, in view of the fact that only an infinitesimal proportion of the large Indian export comes to or is suitable for British manufacturers and use, he will, in the interests alike of Indian agriculture and the British cotton trade, cause expert investigation to be made in order to ascertain whether finer grades can now be grown, as there are indications that in by-gone days the finest grades were grown in India.

Mr. Montagu: The latest information on the subject which the Secretary of State has received is to the effect that the deterioration in the quality of Indian cotton is due to the admixture of seed, defective and careless cultivation, and a constant and profitable foreign demand for short-stapled cotton. Expert investigations have for some time past been made by the Agricultural Department of the several provinces, and measures are being taken, by the selection of seed and the establishment of seed farms, to improve the indigenous species and to encourage the cultivators to improve their methods. The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the Government of India as to the possibility of enlarging and extending these experiments.

Mr. Barton asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he could state approximately what was the average price per pound actually obtained by Indian growers for their cotton produce in each year separately for the five years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Mr. Montagu: My hon. friend will perhaps be content with the average price of raw cotton at each of three typical marts in India in 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909. The marts taken are in Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, respectively. In 1906 the average prices were 3·9 pence, 4 pence and 3·7 pence; in 1907, 3·8 pence, 4·3 pence, and 3·5 pence; in 1908, 3·4 pence, 4·6 pence, and 3·7 pence; and in 1909, 4·2 pence, 4·3 pence, and 4·1 pence. The figures for 1910 are not available.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Wedgewood asked the Under Secretary of State for India, what was the number of cases in which a capital sentence was carried out in each province in India during the last two years for which figures are available.

Mr. Montagu: The statistics are as follows:—

Province or Administration.	1908.	1909.
Bengal	20	13
Madras	53	35
Bombay	59	79
United Provinces:		
North-Western Provinces	91	82
Oude	70	42
Punjab	59	103
Central Provinces	39	33
Burma	82	80
Eastern Bengal and Assam	11	15
North-West Frontier Provinces	10	26
Coorg	—	—
The Andamans	5	7

BREAKAGES, ETC., ON THE NORTH-WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. Paget asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he has yet received a reply from the Government of India as to whether on the North-Western State Railway in India 10,000 screw couplings are now required, at an estimated cost of £13,000 to replace one year's breakages; whether the breakages of screw couplings and draw gear constitute one of the largest sources of accident and damage to rolling stock on this railway; whether the cost of repairs and renewals of coaching and goods stock on this railway, during the year 1909, amounted to approximately £145,000; whether at least thirty per cent., or £3,500 of this amount, is due to failures of the existing system of draw gear; whether the locomotive, carriage, and waggon superintendents were unanimously of the opinion at their last conference that the present system of side buffers and screw couplings was obsolete and of inadequate strength for modern requirements, and that the only means of remedying this was to adopt an automatic buffer coupler; and whether the annual sum which would be saved, by eliminating the present breakages of couplings alone, would pay at least four per cent on the capital cost of the adoption of an efficient automatic coupler.

Mr. Montagu: As I stated, in reply to a similar question in July last, the matter is within the competence of the Railway Board, whose attention was then drawn to it. I have nothing to add except that an order has been received from the North-Western State Railway, and is under execution, for ninety sets of a central buffer coupling for trial.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETING'S ACT.

On Thursday, March 23, Mr. Wedgewood asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can state the particulars to which the new proposed Seditious Meeting's Act is more liberal than the expiring Act; and whether it is to be applied to the whole of British India or only to disturbed areas and on whose demand.

Mr. Montagu: The Seditious Meetings' Bill, as introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council and passed without a division, differs from the Act now in force in the following respects. First, it provides that the power of a local Government to notify proclaimed areas shall only be exercised with the sanction of the Government of India. Secondly, it omits from the definition of a public meeting the provision that a meeting of more than 20 persons shall be presumed to be a public meeting until the contrary has been proved. Thirdly, it restricts the scope of the Act by omitting the words "or of any political subject" from the clause requiring notice to be given of meetings held to discuss certain classes of subjects. The effect of this will be that the only meetings of which notices need be given will be those held for the discussion of subjects likely to cause disturbance or public excitement. Fourthly, the notices of such meetings must be sent to the district magistrate instead of the police. The new Act, like the present one, will have operation only in such provinces as the Government of India may notify from time to time. My hon. friend has no doubt observed the language of the Viceroy to his Legislative Council on Monday. "I do not intend that the new Act shall be extended to any part of the country until the necessity arises. The contingency, I hope may never arise."

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Whether agreements had recently been signed by Turkey sanctioning the construction by Germany of the sections of the Baghdad Railway between El Helif and Baghdad and of a branch line from Aleppo to Alexandretta; and if so, whether he could say if, in return from this sanction, Germany had given up her claims in connection with the construction of a railway from Baghdad to Basra.

Mr. Lonsdale also had a question on the paper relating to the subject.

Sir E. Grey: An agreement between the Turkish Government and the Baghdad Railway Company on this subject was signed on the 21st inst. It provides for the renunciation by the Company on the right to build the section of the line from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf, and to construct a port at Basra, in favour of a new Turkish company, on condition that no Power except Turkey shall have a share in the new company greater than that of the Baghdad Railway Company and that the latter shall have the right to demand for the new company or from the Turkish Government compensation on account of the above renunciation. The Baghdad Railway Company are also to construct a port at Alexandretta and to build a branch line from there to Osmanie on the main line, without a kil

ANTI-SEMITISM IN FRANCE.

The Bernstein Incident.

THE recent Bernstein incident may appear to the casual observer as an indication that Anti-Semitism still constitutes in France a social force not to be trifled with. Readers of Parisian topics, writes a Frenchman, have been informed of the scandalous scenes which disgraced our chief national stage at the performance of "Apres Moi," the new play by M. Bernstein, a talented playwright of Jewish blood. Considering Anti-Semitism to be a stain upon the bright fame of France as a pioneer of toleration, I should like to tell how the last disturbances are but the doing of a noisy party of professional agitators and not an outbreak of popular ill-feeling towards French Judaism. The fomenters of the campaign were quite aware that, even from the rather aristocratic public which form a first-night audience at the Comedie-Francaise, they could expect no approval, had they openly asserted the object of their unchivalrous behaviour—that is to attack a work of art on the pretext of the author being a Jew. They felt themselves constrained to hide their design under a false pretence, and gave themselves out as the defenders of a national theatre against the intrusion of a man who fifteen years ago had sinned against French patriotism by deserting the Army. But everybody knows that other young men, and of the Christian faith, have, in an hour of folly, been led to commit the same offence, and they were forgiven on their repenting and submitting. In the case of M. Bernstein, the public exposure to which he was cruelly condemned, was a hypocritical atttempt at reviving a movement which had died away.

WEAPON OF MINISTERS.

All the latest disturbances prove is that Anti-Semitism is a political weapon wielded by two minorities of French citizens only—the Royalist party, represented by "l'Action Francaise," and M. Daudet; and a few revolutionaries who, like M. Gohier, were once the staunchest defenders of Dreyfus, but now think that the Jews have enjoyed an insolent triumph. Our working classes will not be made to join any Anti-Semitic League, and the middle-classes are above all anxious to avoid civil feud in order peacefully to enjoy the benefits of a thrifty and laborious life. A passing survey of the social rise of the Jews in France reveals that, although Anti-Semitism may at rare intervals have looked likely to become strong with us, it is on the whole an importation brought over from Russia and Austria. And our Nationalists are not holding to their principles in their endeavour to propagate an exotic plant which will not grow in our generous soil.

The first Jewish settlements in France date as far back as a few years after the Roman conquest. Down to the Revolution of 1789 neither French Inquisition nor Papacy seems to have been particularly severe on them. If their history tells of extortions and persecutions in what European country had they not more or less to suffer? In 1791, anyhow, earlier than anywhere else, the Jews of France were emancipated from all their legal incapacities, and out of the ghetto they have enjoyed complete freedom and civil equality. They may have been made uneasy under Napoleon I., but that was temporary, and in 1848 two Jews were raised to the dignity of Ministers in a French Cabinet. Not until 1886 is there any Anti-Semitic feeling worthy of being noted.

If, as a matter of fact, the two volumes of "La France Juive," by M. Drumont, initiated a systematic, plan of aggression against Jews, it is to be noted that the attack had been coming for some time. To understand the movement well we must bear in mind what social change the middle of the nineteenth century had witnessed. The wealthiest members of the community had ceased to be the landed gentlemen, and a new class, of men—the "moneyed men"—had sprung to the front. Rapid fortunes were made in stock-jobbing and financial enterprises. And, of course numbers of Jews, served by their inherited sense of business, had distinguished themselves. But we cannot dismis the fact that many of our Christian middle-classes had also grown rich and influential.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC LEAGUE.

In his "France Juive," which appeared in 1886, M. Drumont gathered together all the accusations which had been in previous years uttered against the Jews, and he invented others, making the Jews in short responsible for all the evils which had hitherto visited our country. Soon after in 1889, came the National Anti-Semitic League followed by the publication of a daily anti-Jewish paper, "La Libre Parola." Yet it was not until after the failure of the Panama Canal Company that the hostile agitation assumed a threatening aspect. Although several Jews were badly compromised in the scandal, there was a sufficient number of Roman Catholic politicians as deeply engaged in it to prevent the bulk of the nation laying the entire blame on the head of Israel.

French Judaism, however, was destined soon to face a fiercer storm. We come to the year 1895, when the first seeds of the Dreyfus affair were sown. Then, indeed, events took an alarming turn. In 1898 M. Drumont won a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and he found a score of members to join him in forming an Anti-Semitic group in the House. Not to mention the street riots which almost daily occurred in Paris, Jewish officers, professors, and lawyers were insulted in public. But the crisis soon passed over, for the Jews found a powerful ally in the very men who were wont to abuse them as the representatives of Mammon. Republicans, Radicals, and Socialists realised that Anti-Semitism had now become a weapon in the hands of the adversaries of the Republic. The various phases of the painful struggle are remembered by everyone. Every one recalls how the suicide of Syveton was the death blow to Nationalism. At the conclusion of that lamentable affair, the Anti-Semitic leaders vowed a grudge against the nation which had refused to follow them on the road of infamy, and withdrew to their tents in the sulky mood of Achilles.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT.

The Bernstein incident marks their re-entering the lists; and it can hardly be called a successful appearance, though their victim chose to take his play from the stage of the national theatre. I told at the beginning of this article how the only lesson taught by the event is the eternal fact that Patriotism and Militarism are still predominant characteristics of the people of France. Hidden under those nob'e sentiments, hideous Anti-Semitism attempted to catch us again unaware. Is there in France no anti-Jewish prejudice? I am far from thinking so. A latentantagonism to Jews is undoubtedly lurking in many quarters. But it exists only in a measure as the Jewish elements are considered as foreign elements in the mass of a nation whose unity dates at the least from the days of Joan of Arc. It seems ridiculous to speak of the Jews as constituting a danger to French intellectual culture, when one thinks of the relative smallness of their numbers—about 100,000, half of whom reside in Paris. Besides, let it be repeated, whatever may be their attitude in other European countries, the Jews of France have always shown a tendency to mingle with the rest of the nation. Only in hours of distress have they deemed it advisable to weld together. Is it not a fact that the greatest names of Christian France have been bestowed by marriage upon many a rich heiress of Jewish blood? I cannot see on what pretext Anti-Semitism can expect to gain a footing in France, for it is superfluous even to mention that in our days the religious side of the question may resolutely be discarded. At any rate such a view of the problem as I have endeavoured to expound to the readers of this paper appears to me a far healthier one than that of our preachers of racial hatred and civil war.

MESSRS. SCRUBB and Co., Ld., have been granted a Royal Warrant, appointing them manufacturers of Scrubb's ammonia to His Majesty the King. Messrs. Scrubb also held the Royal Warrant to His late Ma[illegible]

THE BANISHMENT OF LASSITUDE.

The Secret of Renewing Energy.

There is no sensation more dispiriting, no condition more annoying, than the utter lassitude which is so inevitable a condition of the Indian climate during the greater part of the year.

The weariness of the body and the utter disinclination to indulge in any active employment are only equalled by the inertia of the mind and the feeling of inability to undertake anything involving mental exertion.

This lassitude, mental and physical, spreads to all the organs, so that the sufferer loses appetite, wels disinclined to eat, and his strength inevitably feeakens.

There conditions call pre-eminently for the use of Sanatogen, which doctors universally declare is the world's greatest reconstituent and revitalising tonic food.

Sanatogen is not a stimulant in the ordinary meaning of the word, and does not contain alcohol, morphia or any similar drug, yet, so rapid is its action in some cases, that, as a well-known writer has said, "almost immediately after taking it I feel as though a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent author, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE,

The Tour In India.

THE tour obviously intended to be a reply to German critics of his Imperial Highness's sporting proclivities, the interview with the Crown Prince, published by the "Leipziger Tageblatt," is at the same time a gratifying testimony of the success of his Indian tour, and a flattering tribute to the British nation. The Prince's words were as follows:

"It has been taken ill in me that I did not, day after day, rush from temple to temple, and from one museum to another, and attempts have been made to represent me as having had no interest for anything but shooting, golf, and polo. That is untrue.

"You know Sir Harold Stuart who was attached to me. He is one of the highest officials in the country with thirty years' experience of India. Day after day, from my arrival in India, till my departure, he was with me, and my conversation with him was a fountain of instruction that never dried up, whether we were in the train together or driving out to a hunt. I have already mentioned to you Sir John P. Hewett and Sir George Roos-Keppel.

"It was the same with the highest Judge in Bengal, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and further with Sir C. S. Bayley, the Resident of Hyderabad and other officials and officers with whom I came in contact. As you can easily suppose, the English gave me the services of the most distiuguished men they have in India. In conversation with them, I derived more profit in half an hour than I should have had from days of intercourse with average men.

"And if my association with these eminent men supplied me with information as to important questions which concern India, and influence the economic policy of nations, through the sport in which I very gladly indulge, I got to know some thing of English national life. In these games, merchants, young officials, officers, in short, all the classes of Englishmen to be found in India, were represented. They were splendid fellows, with their free and manly ways, and not once was any lack of tact displayed. Through conversation with them I got an insight into English life which will be valuable to me, and which the heir to an Imperial Throne does not so easily obtain.

"Not less valuable for me was it to get to know our German merchants and their activity. It filled me with pride to see, and to hear impartially from the English side, what a position of esteem and importance they occupy."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty March 18.

Gunner T Osborne has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner R Cowle has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieut in his Majesty's Fleet.

March 19.

In accordance with the provision of his late Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 16, 1903, Chief Officers of Coast Guard C J Godden has this day been granted the rank of Hon Lieut on being pensioned.

March 20.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Lieuts W J Davies, G H Arnot, and C Hayward.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut A R D Collins to be Lieut (March 18), Probationary Sub-Lieut C P Shiel has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut Oct 1.

War Office, March 21.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col G R C Paul, C MG, Assist-Director of Transport at the War Office, to be an aide-de-camp to the King, vice Major-Gen F Macbean, C V O, C B, who vacates on promotion (March 19).

Cavalry.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Major B R M Glossop is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, and to retain his appointment as Recruiting Staff Officer Class II March 21.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards—Capt N D H Campbell to be Major March 18.

20th Hussars—Major H R Lee retires on retired pay. Capt H C Hessey to be Major March 22.

Remount Establishment—Brevet Major H Pinleo the Buffs East Kent Reg, to be Staff Officer for Remounts graded Staff Capt March 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt B B Gilpin retires on retired pay March 22 Capt I D'E Roberts to be Adjt March 1 Sergt Major B Dann to be Ridingmaster with the hou rank of Lieut March 22.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut J Waring is seconded for service on the Staff March 3.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Reg—Lieut J R Boothby is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Second Lieut K G Buchanan, from Unattached List for Indian Army, to be Second Lieut March 22.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Second Lieut R H E Bennett to be Lieut March 8.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt G M Jennings resigns his commission Super Capt G W Robinson is restored to the establishment March 22.

The Northamptonshire Reg—Capt G A Trent to be Major March 18.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.—Capt C E Heathcote is seconded for service on the Staff March 6.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg.—Lieut C A S Page to be Capt. Dec 14.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut C C Walker, Adjt., 4th batt., to be Capt., under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 6.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg. Royal Canadians—Lieut J V Macartney is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 8.

The West India Reg.—Super Lieut A E Norton is restored to the establishment March 8.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Sec Lieut I D Guthrie, from the Royal Scots Lothian Reg, to be Sec Lieut. March 22.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," easant to use and whitens and softens the skin, rites Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The LBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly ceable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists ours, etc., sell it,

THE LADIES' CORNER

FASHION'S MORE REASONABLE HATS.

Fashion has certainly decreed that this season our hats shall not be so ridiculously overwhelming as they were last year. The wide sweeping brims that covered the shoulders, giving to the wearer the quaint aspect of a walking mushroom, are not to be seen amongst the new models. Many of them are quite wide-brimmed, but have such graceful twists and curves that the neck and shoulders are quite visible. As a matter of fact, as soon as the hat turned up at the back returns one expects, writes a correspondent, a revival of the cache-peigne.

THE PHRYGIAN CAP.

This is the name rather arbitrarily given to a kind of turban with a peak coming low on the forehead and twisted into a cone-shaped crown which has but a remote connection with the real Phrygian cap. One rather pretty model of this persuasion was evolved from soft, brilliant straw and satin twisted into a round cockade on the side. This kind of hat should be worn very close to the face, with the hair dressed almost flat underneath and little curls escaping here and there. As an evening coiffure a realistic copy of the Phrygian cap successfully replaced the ubiquitous swathed turban of gold tissue.

PUCK BONNETS.

Quaintly pointed, and adorned with two upright ears, the Puck bonnet is only suitable for young faces, with piquante features, and is altogether essentially a "little girl's" headgear, but as such it is simply charming. Imagine a black crinoline round cap with a wide red satin quill on both sides, and a bunch of bright cherries over both ears. The poke bonnet will remain the fashion for a certain type of girl, but can no longer be termed a novelty; we shall see more of it under another name, though; possibly the Peggy bonnet will be the rage.

MOTOR BONNETS AND MOB CAPS.

Some girls are sadly lacking in discrimination and however preposterous the remark may seem one really must inform them that motor bonnets are nice for motoring, or even railway travelling, but that for walking in London, shopping and going to tea, or paying calls, they are utterly out of place. The trend of fashion indicates a return to the modes prevailing at the end of the eighteenth century. We see fichus of all descriptions worn on simple and elaborate frocks, and, apart from the large picture hats, the only kind of headgear really suitable to wear with these gowns is the mob cap or "Charlotte." Every summer we see quite a lot of them in broderie Anglaise or white muslin, but this year designers will be particularly careful to revive old models and some girls of the "Greuze" type will look their best in these dainty confections. Shot silk seems to adapt itself more readily than any other material to this mode; brown shot green, electric blue shot purple, old rose and lead grey being favourite combinations. These caps should have lace frills underneath, the highly-puffed crown is surrounded with garlands of flowers or plain satin ribbon, and often a tiny bunch of roses will be seen peeping from under a dainty frill of lace, as though nestling in a cluster of curls.

BOUDOIR CAPS.

There is nothing more cosy after a long day's shopping than to slip into one's loose indoor gown, and bewitching little boudoir caps have been specially evolved by milliners to be worn with it, the hair can be loosely tucked away into the puffed crown of spotted net or embroidered muslin, and the frill that falls from it is just as becoming to the modern girl's face as it was to her grandmother's.

NAPOLEON AND PUNCHINELLO HATS.

They are very similar in shape, but the crown of the "Polichinelle" persuasion is much higher than the Napoleon. Although these hats are decidedly turned up at the back, it would be a mistake to put ribbons or flowers "en cache-peigne," for it would at once do away with the style. Fluffy loops of tulle blown backwards from between the two brims are the next best thing to aigrettes and plumes lovely, but almost unattainable.

THE TEA-COSY HAT.

Very pretty indeed is the tea-cosy toque; the name is sufficient to describe the shape, it is a happy change from the usual spring millinery. There is no brim to this quaint chapeau, but the border is surrounded with flowers or loops of ribbons, sometimes with both. One model carried out in fine Leghorn, natural colour, was trimmed all round with shaded primulas and a bow of coral pink velvet was placed over the left eye in a daring yet becoming manner. The quaintest of all was a Tagal straw shape quite like a square tea-cosy with a tassel on the top for sole ornament.

RIBBONS AND BOWS.

Since the first talk of windmill bows their popularity has increased. Navy-blue or black toques, entirely covered with irregular loops of plaid ribbon, are suitable with tailor-made costumes. It is often better to use a length of material than a piece of ribbon for the making of bows, as the former sets infinitely better, and is easier to drape and swathe round high crowns. Double-faced ribbons, striped on one side and plain on other, are very modish. Brocaded ribbons are among the successful novelties.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

There is a positive craze for flowers this season. Apart from the ever-fashionable rose, the flowers in vogue are primroses, huge clover (dyed in all shades of purple, and even blue), pansies, fuchsias, peonies, and poppies all very brilliant in hues. Pretty morning hats are trimmed with silk peaches resting on a bunch of silk leaves. Cherries come back every spring. This year they are often made up of silk and velvet. Green apples with black velvet leaves are adorning coarse straw hats as well as evening caps.

HOW TO DESTROY THE DANDRUFF GERM.

BY A SPECIALIST.

That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the diseases to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature grey hair, is a well known fact, but when we realise that it is also indirectly responsible for many of the worst cases of catarrh and consumption, we appreciate the importance of any agent that will destroy its power. We are therefore particularly pleased to give herewith the prescription which an eminent scientist and specialist states he has found, after repeated tests, to completely destroy the dandruff germ in from one to three applications. This prescription can be made up at home, or any chemist will put it up for you: 3 ounces Bay Rum, 1 ounce Lavona de Composee, 1·4 dram Menthol Crystals. Mix thoroughly, and after standing half an hour it is ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing into the scalp with finger-tips. If you wish it perfumed, add half teaspoonful of French Fon Fleur perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is not a dye, but is unequalled for promoting a growth of new hair, and for restoring grey hair to its original colour.

CAUTION.—Do not apply where hair is not desired and be sure to avoid tonics containing poisonous wood alcohol

Advice about Home Baking.

If your baking is not always quite successful—if you find it takes too long—try the certain and quick method of home baking with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add one part of "Paisley Flour," then follow with the other ingredients as usual.

Made by Brown & Polson.
Recipes with every tin.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Electric Printing Works

ARE NOW

Replete with an Extensive Stock

OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.

Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to

The General Manager

BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Ounce for ounce there is MORE BEEF in LEMCO than in any other beef essence sold.

The Value of LEMCO

lies in its Scrupulous Purity—the magnificent Beef with which it is made—its High Concentration.

Lemco can always be relied on; the tests through which it passes ensure it always being the same. It contains no fat, and is guaranteed absolutely pure.

Invaluable in Sick Room and Kitchen.

In the Kitchen

LEMCO reduces cost, makes meat go further, dishes more appetising, dainty and nourishing, the menu more varied. All the leading chefs use LEMCO.

In the Sick Room

LEMCO is often the only food a patient can retain. Invalids enjoy LEMCO bouillon or LEMCO and milk when they refuse everything else.

LEMCO

4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6.] [BOMBAY, April 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 3-16		3-16
do. Rentes	93	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. decurities	64 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' bence	24 5-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	53	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·29 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·43		1-2
do. do. New York	4·83 1 4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th inst.		
3 months' sight	2 7-16	1-16	
do, Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight		
	2 1-2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 8 23-32 unchgd.

Coining Fone of Silver.—China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£37,930,000	Dec.	£1,830,000
Public Deposits	£19,000,000	Dec.	£5,830,000
Other Deposits	£42,100,000	Inc.	£2,600,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	£26,500,000	Dec.	£1,300,000
Notes and Gold	£23,000,000	Dec.	£2,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures		Steady.
East Indian		Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active.	
Total Sales		10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		10 0
Imports		10,000
Mid-Americans		7·79+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·53	7·53	7·47	7·43	7·36
+03	+03	+04	+04	+04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·91	6·76	6 71	6 70	
+01	+02	+01	+01	

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports		5,000
Receipts at ,, Last year		15,000
Exports to Great Britain		Nil.
Exports to Continent		7,000
Spot Cotton—		14·3.+10
Futures—Month of May 14·43 +01	Advanced on favorable cables and on foreign buying.	
Futures—Month of July 14·30+11		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton		11 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar		14·4.+12
Do, ,, May		14 48+11
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton		Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	33 3-8
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nearest Value	
Red Karachi	33
Do. Months—March-April	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nearest Value	
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs	31 3-4
Do. Months—March-April.	
Buyers—Firmer.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.	
Buyers—Nominal.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 35 p. o. ex-ship	41 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p.c. ex-ship	46 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	40
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	69
Do. Months—March-April.—Buyers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Market opened firm and closed irregular.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	65
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Close.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	12—1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	5-1.—Sellers.—Easier.

METALS—

Copper Brazier	£66 1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6
Standard Copper G M B	£51 5-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	10s.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	13 3 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	May-August.
Tone—Unchanged.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	April.
Tone—Quiet.	
German Beet-root 88 o/o	10 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	May.
Tone—Only limited business.	
B A & B Similar Crystals C & F India	14 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	April-August.
Tone—Steady at rather better prices, but not much doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 1—Value.
Months of Shipments	April.
Tone—Little doing.	
Java Sugar—	
General Tone—Scarcely any demand.	

BOMBAY MARKETS:

FRIDAY EVENING.] [7TH April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Boxes Bullions	Rs. 1,53,600	London	Mercantile Bank
6 Bars Silver	11,000		
1 Box Sovs	37,500	do	
40 Boxes Sovs.	3,000,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
12 Boxes Bullions	9,96,400	London	
39 Bars Silver	75,000	do	
2 Boxes Sovs.	1,50,000	do	National Bank
24 Boxes Bullions	1,573,600		
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,500	do	Yokohama Bank
3 Boxes Bullions	96,000		
Sovereigns	15,000	do	Hongkong Bank
207 Bars Silver	3,75,000		
1 Box Sovs	30,000	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	International Bank
89 Bars Silver	1,50,000		
Pundles Rs.	6,000	Koweit	E D Sassoon & Co
32 Packages Sovs	1,03,560		
Gold Coins	60,967	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees	17,621		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 5th April, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	47	53,193
B B and C I Railway	45	53,691

FINANCIAL.

The Banks and markets being closed to day for a Hindu holiday, most of our reports are up to Thursday evening.

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for the crore, 13 lakhs bills were allotted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 87 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 93.40 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again the crore.

The steamer which left London on the 17th March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 24th March, brings £200,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs. 2,90,000
Bombay	...	,, 3,50,000
Madras	...	,, 1,80,000
Total	...	,, 8,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th March and comes with the mail of the 31st March, brings £210,000 bar gold and £120,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	Rs. 5,80,000
Bombay	...	,, 4,00,000
Madras	...	,, 1,10,000
Total	...	,, 10,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 31st March and comes with the Mail of the 7th April brings £220,000 bar gold and £290,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	Rs. 5,70,000
Bombay	...	,, 5,30,000
Madras	...	,, 6,90,000
Total	...	,, 17,90,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	28,37,000
Other Deposits	72,20,000	.....
Sundries	65,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	16,52,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	28,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,02,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	30,19,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	7,14,000
Bullion	.....	70,000
Balances with other Banks.	76,000	.....
Sundries	1,06,000	.....
Cash	.....	8,06,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	75,925	82,429	— 6,50.
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th April.	1,657,395	2,451,132	—793,737
Shipments for the week Europe	24,931	51,053	—23,127
China			
Japan	648	1,396	— 741
Coast Ports			
Total	15,579	52,451	—36,875
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th April Europe	548,346	722,761	—173,915
China	8,397	73,411	— 65,014
Japan	339,417	537,549	—198,132
Coast Ports	25,644	24,712	+ 932
Total	922,304	1,358,433	—436,129
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	20,615	8,419	+ 12,200
China			
Japan	19,918	78,833	—59,399
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 18th Mar. 1911—6,126 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1910—2,086 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	8,949	348,589	409,560
Central India	5,802	117,112	162,555
Berars and Nagar	3,036	90,099	233,696
Berar	9,332	278,512	480,212
Central Provinces	5,659	117,908	274,352
Total Comras	32,748	952,220	1,560,405
Dholleras	10,836	113,589	130,606
Broach	19,976	112,997	177,776
Compta and Dharwar	4,869	44,180	57,126
Westerns	338	5,602	9,469
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	631	287,023	393,806
Bengals (Rajputana)	5,032	85,852	79,019
Sind	809	48,893	38,856
Persian	195	1,123	2,886
American	621	4,230	687
Egyptian	90	1,825	397
Other sorts	...	302	119
Total	75,923	1,657,395	2,451,132

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 6th April, 1911	1,657,395
	1,907,395
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 6th April, 1911	922,304
Afloat	40,065
	985,091
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	328,222
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 7th April, 1910	546,804
Difference since last week	+ 25,601

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Fluctuations have occurred in the home markets, but there has been no change of importance, nor can we yet see any indication of a particular tendency one way or the other. The position is about evenly balanced. While receipts continue to show a falling off as compared with last year, and there is a fairly good demand in Liverpool for Spot cotton, with a strong statistical position; we have on the other hand favourable reports of planting, and unfavourable reports of American trade. Speculators are keeping quiet and require some special inducements to enter the market either as bulls or bears. Later on, no doubt, these will be forthcoming; but at the moment we can only anticipate moderate fluctuations.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures May	14·43	14·48	+05
,, July	14·14	14·20	+16
Spot	14·45	14·60	+15
New Orleans—			
Futures May	14·36	14·47	+11
,, July	14·36	14·48	+12
Spot	14 1-2	14 3-8	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures April-May	7 43	7·53	+10
,, June-July	7·39	7·47	+09
,, Oct.-Nov.	6·71	6·76	+05
Spot	7·66	7·79	+13

There has again been a sharp drop in prices in the local market, and on the week Westerns are Rs. 7 lower, Bengals Rs. 8 and Sawginned Rs. 10; while Broach shows a decline of Rs. 15, and Khamgaon-Akola and Khandeish Rs. 12 to Rs.13. The drop has been due to free sellers either as a hedge against holdings of ready cottons or in anticipation of a further decline, and to comparatively few buyers of contracts. A moderate business has been done in fine Broach April and May, but for other descriptions there has been very little demand. The decline has brought out little in the way of fresh business as yet.

Ready cotton has ruled dull with only a very moderate enquiry, and under the influence of much pressure to sell rates have given way sharply. Holders are very anxious to move stocks, and many cases are meeting the low prices offered by buyers. Rates are consequently irregular.

Receipts for the week have been fairly large. The total falling off to date as compared with last year is 794,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	...	Rs.	386·7 April
Do do do	...	,,	385·6 May
Do do Khandesh	...	,,	396 do
F G do do	...	,,	382 do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola	...	,,	393 do
Do do Bengals	...	,,	392·3 do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	,,	340 do
Do H C Westerns	...	,,	323 do
Do M G do	...	,,	334 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	...	Rs.	294·5 March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	,,	333 January
Fine M G Bengal	...	,,	257 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	10.0 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·57	7·57	7·51	7·6
+04	+04	+04	+04
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·21	6·91	6·77	6·72	6·72
+01	+01	+01	+01	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with an upward tendency owing to better demand from Home, and to the improvement in the Home markets. Crushers are more disposed to buy, as they are probably well aware that they will have to pay higher rates than those at present ruling, as soon as receipts here fall off. Farmers are selling freely, as they are badly hit with holdings of cotton, and are therefore freely meeting buyers of linseed. The market closes firm.

We quote :—

Ready.....Rs. 12 0 0 B. T.
April-May.....Rs. 12 10 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady with an improved demand. We think prices are near the bottom, and any improvement in the enquiry from home will put up the market.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apr.-May... Rs. 6 15 0 R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready Rs. 6 7 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat Ready... Rs. 7 10 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

We have had a quiet market with only a very moderate business passing. Rates are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent..... Rs. 51 0 0
Mimbsra ..... Rs. 52 8 0
Yellow Hingaughat..... Rs. 56 0 0
Red Jubbulpore..... Rs. 49 0 0
Black Kutni ..... Rs. 44 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has ruled quiet with little doing. Prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready.....Rs. 10 1 0 B.T
April-May.....Rs. 10 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

There has been little doing in this market and rates are rather easier.

We quote :—

Ready.....Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

A quiet market during the week and prices a little lower.

We quote :—

Ready .....Rs. 23 0 0 to Rs. 24 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Market quiet.

We quote :—

July-August.....Rs. 6 13 0 B.T.

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market has ruled quiet with little business doing, but closes steadier.

We quote :—

Bold.....Rs. 43 8 0
Small.....Rs. 42 0 0

WHEAT :—

There has been little change in the market during the week. Prices have kept steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

White Delhi April-May...Rs. 4 12 6 R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	75,915 bales.
Wheat	...	...	61,899 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	266,893 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	59,263 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	10,542 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	2,371 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	1,1,137 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	66,573 ,,
Rice	...	...	13,039 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	29,889 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	53,811 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	...	93 ,,
Gram	...	...	18,493 ,,
Jowar	...	...	13,114 ,,
Maize	...	...	5,008 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS: There is a slight enquiry, but mostly retail in character. Home prices continue firm.

GREY GOODS: There is a somewhat better enquiry than last week. Prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: There is no improvement in the market. The demand is slack.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS: The home markets are strong and prices are slightly higher. In the Bombay market there is nothing doing, owing to plague up-country.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market continues quiet.

DHOOTIES: The home market is very strong, and prices are advancing. There is some demand in the bazar.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market at Home is slightly easier but rates here are almost unchanged, though there is a weaker tendency owing to heavy stocks.

No business is passing either in ready, or forward shipment.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ,, 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel, A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		per 2 tins	4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 8 Impl. gallons	Rs. 3 9 0

Weak.

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukke." per two tins	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Victor's" per two tins	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2 14 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is quiet, and rates are almost unchanged with small transactions passing in some cases. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,005. Bank of India shares are quiet at Rs. 64. Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 51 1-4. A good lot of Bombay Merchants' Bank shares was placed at Rs. 9 1-2; and Credit Bank shares at Rs. 9. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have declined to Rs. 88; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 540; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 129 and preference shares at Rs. 169; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 20; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 260 and preference shares at Rs 285; Central India Mining Co. shares have jumped up to Rs. 30; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares have been put through at Rs. 282 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 812 1-2; Shivrajpur's have remained unchanged at and about Rs. 16 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 48 1-2; preference shares have advanced to Rs. 158 and deffered shares are at and about Rs. 85; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 517 1-2. In Press Companies, New Berar's are unchanged at Rs. 530; Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2; New Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 832 1-2 and Volkart's shares have improved to Rs. 695. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are steady at Rs. 290; Central India's after touching to Rs. 1,652 1-2 have declined to Rs.1,645; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,085; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 63 3-4; David's are steady at Rs, 377 1-2; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 192 1-2 C. D.; Empress Mill shares are steady at Rs. 180; Framjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,285; Finlay's are quiet at Rs. 230 C. D.; Imperial's have changed hands at Rs. 75; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 142 1-2 C. D.; Khattav Makanji Mill shares at Rs. 715; Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 637 1-2; Leopold's to Rs. 37; Luxmi Cotton shares have declined to Rs. 1,460; Maneckjee Petit's have improved to Rs. 2,630 X.D.; Morarjee Goculdas Mill shares are steady at Rs. 2,760 C. D.; New Great Eastern shares are unchanged at Rs. 162 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 730; Sassoon Cotton Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 820; Sholapur's are steady at Rs. 4,225; Standard's have remained at about Rs. 915; Sun Mill shares are steady at Rs. 70; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,030; and Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 527 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 610. In Railway Companies, Tapty-Valley Railway shares are quiet at Rs. 477 1-2; and Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 612 1-2; and Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 123; Amritsar-Pattis at Rs. 120; and Sindh Light Railway shares (new issues) have been placed at Rs. 123 C. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations with little doing.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 18th March, 1911, were Rs. 1,520, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 18th March 1911—Rs. 22,140.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1602½
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1600
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1375
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	123
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	6 ,,	62
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	77
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	750
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	120
People's Bank of India	50	30	3	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	Nil	10
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£59
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	6 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	250
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 ,,	11½
Bamackua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	28·8	88
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corp.	125	125	10 p.c.	540
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil.	129
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	169
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	19½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	850
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	8·10	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	30
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	20 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	58
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ ,,	172
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	282½
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	815
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	105x
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	75	35	...	48½
Ld. P.	150	139	...	153
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	44 45
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	517½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Brul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	500
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	8p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	131½
Jamna Gin & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	70	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	310
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	835
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	680
Oomra	100	112	nil	...
Peychany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart O. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	695
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 20	440
Alliance	1000	1000	...	35
Berar Mfg.	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	40	100
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	525
Bombay United	250	250	11	230
Century	100	100	3	165
Central India	1000	1000	70	1845
Dhina	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	475
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1085
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	177½
Goorla	1000	1000	yr. 45	490
Crescent	100	100	4	63½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	835
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	12½	377½
Emperor Edward	500	500	25	525
Empress	500	500	...	181½
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	186½xd
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	190
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1285
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	230
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	420
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	75
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	335
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	7½	142½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	325
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	15	637½
Leopold	100	100	...	36
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1465
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2525
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	2630
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	100	2750
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moor	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	161 cd
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	730
Phœnix	100	100	6	77
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100½

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, March 24.

THE BIBLE.

The tercentenary of the Authorised Version of the Bible is an anniversary which the whole English-speaking world may well celebrate with humble thankfulness. The columns of the daily newspaper are not the place in which to set forth the debt we owe to this great possession. The sense of it lies deep in the heart of every British Protestant; and even many a Roman Catholic will echo the words of Cardinal Manning, in his old age, as he looked back to his early days in a little Sussex vicarage at the foot of a green hill, and recalled the language of the English Bible as "the music of his soul." Something of this grateful reverence will doubtless be expressed to-day by the King, and by the speakers who will address His Majesty in presenting him with a Bible on behalf of the Bible Society: and next week, by a happy harmony of arrangement, the British Prime Minister and the American Ambassador will be among the speakers at the commemoration at the Albert Hall. For 300 years the Bible has been the inspiration of national faith and the basis of personal conduct for the overwhelming majority of the Anglo-Saxon race. It has also been, and still is, the stateliest monument in existence of the splendour of the English language. Indeed, from every exalted point of view, the Bible is the greatest of all our possessions; and we believe that in the national devotion to it lies, both now and hereafter, the exaltation of the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The classic adage that Africa is always providing us with something new comes true in the case of its orators, and it is part of the testimony to its inexhaustible resources that South Africa should so prove an ever-fresh and ever-fertile theme. The Duke of Connaught has delivered some four or five important public speeches on the subject since his return, yet it would be hard to say which, or whether any, was better than his speech at the annual South African Dinner last night. It revived the prophecies of twenty years ago, reviewed the progress since, and surveyed the present and the future with an enthusiasm born of experience and knowledge gathered on the spot. Above all it was the recognition of possibilities and responsibilities alike, and the certainty that both would find the right answer in action, that gave the speech its deep conviction and permanent value. Two distinctions his Royal Highness drew were not wasted on his audience. Cheers and Cheers again greeted his allusion to a strong Government under General Botha, and a still stronger Opposition under Dr. Jameson, and the manner of the reference was not without its relish of humour. But when the Duke mentioned Rhodesia apart from South Africa proper, he followed it up with the half-prophecy that the northern colony must come into the Union when the country is more settled and developed. When we remember that with Rhodes, as with Lincoln, the ideal of Union was deeper and more sacred that the development of South or North, it is impossible not to see that the whole includes the part, and that Time the great solver of African anxieties hitherto, will smoothe away her differences in the future, and "scatter plenty o'er a smilling land" made one.

MELIORA.

Impatient people who note the frequency with which the dust of conflict is raised over "impurity" in fiction are unreasonable in demanding some short-cut to a settlement. In this matter there can obviously be no test or shibboleth. When we realise the enormous output of the Press, and the way in which some publishers seem bent on playing the sapper and miner, it is natural enough to expect continual and vigilant resistance on the part of those who regard public morality as a stronghold capable of definition and defence. This at least is the attitude of the Manchester authorities in excluding Mr. Wells's latest novel from the city's free libraries, and although one has praised the ability and courage of the work unstintedly, one is the first to see that pabulum like this is not "everybody's meat." One can remember more than one public lending library in the provinces where the distributor referred to his seniors to decide whether any precocious applicant should be served with the latest boulevard sensation, and there is nothing to be said against this exercise of a wise discretion, so far as one can see. The masters of our chief public schools are clearly of the same opinion, for they have drawn up a manifesto stating at length their experience as regards the mischief done by lewd and vicious reading in the hands of young people. They recommend an advisory council to assist publishers in maintaining a higher standard, and, though one foresees loud recriminations exchanged between the goody-goody and the indifferent in these matters, one are convinced that there is enough good sense among the majority for the publishing world to take the appeal in a proper spirit and work together quietly in the direction of improvement.

THE WRONG ROAD TO ARBITRATION.

The one unfortunate result of Sir Edward Grey's pronouncement on arbitration is that it is sure to evoke a torrent of Pacifist gush which will drench us with ridicule in the eyes of other nations. Arbitration can make little headway so long as it is put forward by countries which give concomitant tokens of being afraid or sluggishly reluctant to go to war in a just cause. For that reason more harm than good is done by iteration of the sentiment uttered by the Lord Chancellor that "every one is beginning to become weary of this enormous expenditure." So long as we advertise the fact that we are eager to shirk the payment of our insurance premiums, we only encourage rivals of greater virility in the hope of wearing us down by complstition. The fatuous reduction of our shipbuilding programme by the present Government only proved the prelude to three years of exceptional anxiety and suspicion, culminating in the necessity for greater effort and expenditure than before. Those who aspire to any substantial replacement of war by jurisprudence will secure their aims best by keeping sentiment muzzled and helping to convince the world that, while "we don't want to] fight," we are perfectly ready and equipped for doing so if the necessity arises.

COUNT HEDERVARY'S SPEECH.

The reverend and right reverend gentlemen who from the pulpit extolled Sir Edward Grey's speech on arbitration so fervidly, and the members of the laity who have lately seen universal disarmament hastening toward us as a result of it, will do well to consider the tone of the Hungarian Premier's little speech on the subject on Saturday. There has been a good deal of Continental Press comment on the speech, and it must be admitted that, even in Germany, some of it has been sympathetic; but Count Hedervary's is an official utterance. As the "Times" moderately says, its tone is "controversial." Such welcome as the Count had to offer Sir Edward Grey's speech appears to have been based principally on his discovery in it of a revision of Sir Edward's views on the Bosnian annexation of two years ago. One fancies that the Count is wrong here. The opinion of Sir Edward Grey on the way in which that act was carried out cannot have changed, any more than the opinion of the British people concerning it has changed. One still considers that it struck a deadly blow at the sacredness of treaties, and, consequently, at the reality of international relationships. All that has happened since is the dying away of anger, and the growth of the desire to forget. Meanwhile, the Count's speech, and the Ministerial applause with which it appears to have been received, have the significance of facts. Sir Edward Grey's aspirations have the significance of visions.

A PAINTER OF BATTIES.

The news of the death of Mr. Ernest Crofts, R. A., has sent a thrill of regret through the London world of painters, and beyond them through the many who knew and liked his not particularly inspired, but always popularly interesting, and in many ways [illegible] tures of the battlefields of Prince [illegible] and Napoleon. For more than thirty-five [illegible] was an exhibitor on the Academy walls, [illegible] one of the best known artistic "spe-[illegible]" of the day. The naturalistic movement [illegible] through which he lived and worked [illegible]ed, and the influence of his old [illegible]us Horace Vernet, was upon him to [illegible]tle scenes were always picturesque, [illegible] more a little theatrical. War was [illegible]g on his canvases than it is, or [illegible], in reality; uniforms were neater [illegible]less; belts were pipe-clayed to [illegible] fierce missionary realism of a Ver-[illegible] entered into the work of Mr. Crofts [illegible] in the mere matter of technique, as [illegible]sion," he was immeasurably out-[illegible]elsonier. For all that, however, his [illegible] be missed. At Burlington House, [illegible]d the official position of Keeper with [illegible]f qualities which it will not be easy

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

"Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Bo. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive Watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE LONDON.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HONRBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

S. ROSE & Co.,
have the best Stock of
MUSIC
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
in India, and supply at London Prices.
FORT, BOMBAY,
S. ROSE & CO.,
Telegrams: "ROSEBUD"
BOMBAY.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Flies, Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS,

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

Bibendum's Tyre Lectures, No. 3.

Therefore, gentlemen, the ideal arrangement

is three "Semelle" Nonskids and one Square Tread, fitted as has already been indicated; that is to say:—

A "Semelle" Nonskid on the left front wheel, a Square Tread on the right front wheel, and a pair of "Semelle" Nonskids on the back wheels.

With this combination you can take the greasiest roads with the assurance that your car will suffer none of those heavy strains which so often result from side-slip.

Our steel-studded, leather-protected, "Semelle" Nonskids are distinctive, not only for their durability and efficiency, but also for their resiliency. They are just as resilient as ordinary tyres and, by virtue of their construction, are hardly more liable to overheating.

MICHELIN

STOCKISTS.
BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.
CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110 Russa Rd., North.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possesses numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 16 vegetable drugs and 16 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loss, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 5 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipd as Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 15-
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWERS are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Irregular Utes, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA DYSNTERY sudden and persistent COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bamboo, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Parale Bridge, Parlee, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Parlee.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY, Government Telegraphs.

5th September, 1909.

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

BENGER'S FOOD assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

Established over a Century

GOLD & CO. Birmingham. ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1258.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Parcels sent through Shippers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years. Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

TRADE MARK **'VANA'** BRAND **TONIC WINE**

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Price in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

OUR REPUTATION IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER FIRM OF CYCLE AND MOTOR DEALERS IN INDIA.

Our ability to sell such Cycles, Motor Cycles, & Cars as the use of which is guaranteed to give every satisfaction is well known.

You can therefore invest in any of our Cycles, Motor Cycles & Cars with perfect confidence.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT HUMBER

ROVER & SIX CYLINDER STANDARD CARS;

Humber, Motosacoche and Wearwell Motor Cycles;

AND

Sunbeam, Humber, Singer, Wearwell & Kaiser-i-Hind Cycles.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY**

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires

Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Gaps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

THERMOS FLASKS

"Strike while the iron is hot"

or in other words—

"Buy your THERMOS now"

There's no time like the present—and

No Flask like the THERMOS

Scorching heat—ice-cold drinks

Cold nights—hot drinks

In the relentless heat, when your throat is parched, just whip out your THERMOS—and, oh, what bliss—you have a

LONG COOL DRINK

Every THERMOS article keeps drinks icy cold for days, in the hottest weather. No ice wanted—nothing but the THERMOS.

THERMOS FLASKS for the pocket

THERMOS JUGS for the home

Beware of Imitations. THERMOS goods have "THERMOS" on them.

FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES.

Wholesale only—A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has **TWENTY YEARS'** experience in **SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.**

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Stephens'

Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS

8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CRAFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have never marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Front). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. Also to be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H TREACHER & Co. Bombay & Poona.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Frenchurch-Street, London E. C.